MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1860. NUMBER 50.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN. H. E. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
7:00 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.		
7:35 A. M.	12:25 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	8:20 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
8:00 A. M.	10:50 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	8:20 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN.		
7:35 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:30 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & LAKE.		
9:00 P. M.	9:30 A. M.	

(Except Saturday.
Except Sunday.
Except Saturday, to all points. Except Saturday, to Horicon, Beetle, Kilbourn City, Fox Lake, Portage Line and Wisconsin River only.
Also points. Waukesha, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.

News Digest.

The steamship *North America* with foreign advices of the 40th ult., arrived at Portland last evening. Another severe gale had visited the English coast, and several marine disasters are reported. The loss of the American ship *Lena* is confirmed; out of 107 souls on board, all perished but one! The reported alliance between Austria and Russia, attracts considerable attention in England and France. It was rumored, but disbelieved, that the French government had decided against Italian unity. The market for breadstuffs is reported quiet.

It is rumored that Hon. A. SCOTT SLOAN, the Republican candidate for Chief Justice, has written a letter, which will appear in print in a day or two, in which he takes strong State Rights grounds.

The Legislature of this State is to adjourn *sine die* on the 27th inst., a resolution to that effect having passed both Houses.

The house of a Mr. HUMPHREY OWENS, near Salina, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday, and five of his children perished in the flames.

Gen. JOHNSTON'S Utah command, with the exception of one regiment, has been ordered home. Its ultimate destination is supposed to be the Mexican frontier.

A boiler explosion occurred at Brooklyn yesterday, by which one person was killed and four others seriously injured.

The steamer *Judge Porter* was burned on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, yesterday, causing the loss of ten lives.

EFFECT OF THE NEXT CENSUS.—It has been estimated that the next census will show the population of the Free States to be 19,630,000, and the Slave States 8,218,400 free, and 3,930,000 slaves. If the ratio of representation in Congress be fixed at 120,000, as it probably will, the Slave States will have 87 members, making no allowance for what they may gain by fractions,—showing a loss of three; and the North will have 163, being a gain of 16. Of this gain there will be three in Michigan, if our population shall reach 850,000, and two if it be only 800,000. The relative gains of the Free over the Slave States by the next apportionment will thus be no less than nineteen. And thus it will go on, the South at each decade of years losing a portion of her political strength, while slavery shall last, and the North adding as steadily to hers.

MR. EDITOR:—An operation of removing a portion of the lower jaw of Mr. S. WORDES, was performed in this place on Friday last. The necessity of the case was in consequence of the necrosis of the jaw. The disease had *entirely* consumed the condyle of the jaw, but the coronoid process was whole. It was divided about half way between the symphysis (or chin) and angle, and dissected entirely from its articulation with the upper jaw.

The patient was put under the influence of ether by myself, and the operation of removing the jaw was *very skillfully* performed by Dr. O. E. FOOTE, assisted by Dr. BENNET, both of this place. The removed part is in possession of Dr. FOOTE. The patient is doing well up to date. S. D. POWERS.

TOMAH, March 12, 1860.

MORTALITY OF NEW YORK.—By a statement which appears in the New York *Times* we learn that the unnecessary excess of deaths amount to 600 monthly; 200 weekly and about 27 daily, or upwards of one human being dies every hour the year round, from causes which is in the power of a well organized board of health to remove.

ANOTHER MILITARY COMPANY DISBANDED.—The Kenosha *Democrat* says that the City Guards, of that place, the first military company organized in Kenosha, has been disbanded by the Governor.

A LUNATIC SAWS HIMSELF OUT OF THE NEWBURGH ASYLUM WITH A SET OF FALSE TEETH.—A few months since, Charles Wheaden, a broker in this city, became insane and was sent to the Newburgh Asylum. He had amassed some $40,000 as a broker, and the accumulation of money became the prime object of his life. He thought and talked of nothing else, and it finally drove him mad.—He was quite rabid, and was placed in ward No. 1, where the most dangerous lunatics are placed, and which, consequently, is more secure than the other wards. About two weeks ago he made his escape in the following manner: He took the set of false teeth from his mouth, made a saw, and sawed a hole through the floor of his room, which was on the second floor. He descended to the first floor, and escaped through the window. He was captured in the city by Marshal Craw, and taken back to the Asylum. It was supposed he had abandoned the idea of escaping again until late last Saturday night, when it was found he had gone. With a large copper finger-ring, flattened out, he dug a hole through the side of his room, crawled out, and let himself down to the ground (as before, he was on the second story,) and walked away. Officer McIlrath found him on the University Heights, and he was again returned to the Asylum.—*Cleveland Herald.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday of last week Mr. Smith Northrup, while near the residence of William Booker, on Gardiner's Prairie, two and a half miles from this village, was precipitated from and cart heavily loaded with wood, one wheel of which struck the side of his head, peeling the flesh and skin clear to the bone. The arteries were left entirely bare, and his hair was fairly driven into the skull. Dr. Darling, of this village, was sent for to dress his wound, and he is now in a fair way to recover. Had the wheel of the cart passed over his head, it must inevitably have been crushed to a jelly.—*Burlington (Racine county) Gazette.*

MR. JOHN G. BOKER, a well known wine merchant of New York, and the original proprietor of the Dusseldorff Gallery, died on Saturday. His remains will be taken to Germany for interment. Two or three years since, Mr. Boker's name figured conspicuously in the newspapers, in consequence of the elopement of his daughter with her father's coachman; a circumstance which brought the family relations into great notoriety, and which resulted in the total estrangement of the lady from her father.

BIG LOGS.—At the camp of E. P. Sears & Co., on Cass River, three logs were cut from one tree, during last winter's operations, which scale as follows: 1st log, 16 feet long, scales 2,406 feet; 2d log, 16 feet long, scales 2,211 feet; 3d log, 16 feet long, scales 1,798 feet. the three logs scale 6,415 feet.—*East Saginaw Courier, 8th.*

WILD DUCKS are announced at Madison.

THE CITY.

A Gangrene on the "Fair White" City.

If any sober citizen has arrived at the conclusion that official robberies will cease from the present, it will be because he is convinced there is nothing left to rob. Our public goose presents the most pitiably naked appearance. Rumors have reached the public ears of defalcation. The parties charged make elaborate professions of innocence and the public await with patience the slow maturing of an official investigation, giving the suspected and charged officers the benefit of their hopes. But the progress of time only intensifies the suspicion. The committee find themselves in the midst of corruption altogether more flagrant than had even been prophesied. Robberies, forgeries, the most open, cool, deliberate rascality, perpetrated in the face of the public; an accumulation of villainy which startles them at every turn of the proceedings, are the fruits of their search. There is no longer any room for a charitable hope. The individuals are lifted from the post of trust and lodged in prison. The damning evidences of their villainy, in figures that will not lie, are spread open under the inspection of the city.

Well, our respectable citizens feel outraged; they adopt a natural and American method of expressing their emotions at a public meeting. Respectability and Honesty make speeches and resolve themselves into committees of vigilance, to remedy as far as possible the evil, and to clean off the gangrene from the fair white city. This is one result, and however promising it may appear, sensible people, will suggest the question, why did not Respectability and Honesty take the matter in hand when the polls were open.—Why should cure be so much more necessary than prevention! We commend the movement now on foot; but it is only one development of a long felt necessity. We want Respectability and Honesty in politics. We want the staunch men to interest themselves when nominations are being made and caucuses are being held, and not to be apathetic Respectability and Honesty until Roguery gets the upper hand. We say we commend the movement inaugurated at the Chamber of Commerce, we do so because it is a natural effort of tax payers to concentrate against a great and apparent evil. It is a combination against corruption, and commencing as it does under the prestige of a great excitement in the community, it will no doubt be so far successful as to make nominations and wield a potent influence at the coming election. But it is somewhat mortifying after all to think that policy rather than principle was the moving spirit. That these property owners and respectable merchants only have awakened to their obligations when their pockets were assailed: though the object sought will be the same, and the energy may be greater when actuated thus than otherwise.

No one who understands what the word "rascality" means will any longer doubt that some decided action is necessary. It may not be possible to remove this cancer from our city instantaneously, but we can stop the disease; we can banish the empirics who have taken our money and given us only corruption. We can have a healthy administration of city affairs, if there is vitality enough in the people. We can have a reform, if Respectability and Honesty, whether in council at the Chamber of Commerce, or acting concertedly elsewhere, will but say decidedly: We will have no more of our servants "carrying out the spirit of Democratic principles;" we will have men of integrity, and only such, to execute our city affairs.

Meeting of the School Teachers.

An adjourned meeting of the school teachers of the city took place last evening at the Seventh Ward School. There were present between forty and fifty ladies and gentlemen.

JONATHAN FORD occupied the Chair, and GEO. H. DIMMICK acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting, as we understand it, was to take some action in reference to their "pay."

Mr. DEWITT DAVIS, principal of the 4th Ward school, moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions.

The appointment of this committee consumed considerable time, nearly every gentlemen present declining to serve. It was finally reduced to two, and Mr. MCALISTER volunteered to act with Mr. DAVIS

During the absence of the Committee, the ladies employed the time in a social and industrial manner, chatting and executing some peculiar kind of silk, cotton or worsted work. They did not show their grievances in their countenances by any means, but appeared as happy as individuals who secured their salaries in solid round coin. One young lady executed the following, and by some system of ledger-demain passed it to the table where we were humbly occupied:

"I move that we resolve ourselves into a committee of the Whole, to serenade the Board of School Commissioners, and that the following be the sentiment:

There was a man he had a cow—
He had no pay to give her;
The man, he sold unto the cow,
Consider! oh, consider!"

The following is the

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee after having made such investigations as time and circumstances would permit, and having maturely deliberated upon the questions involved, beg respectfully to submit the following report:

It is not necessary that your committee should recount the condition of things under which the teachers of this City have been compelled to labor for the past two years. It is now about that length of time since their financial embarrassments commenced, and they have steadily continued to grow worse, till it is now next to impossible for the great majority of the teachers to realize more than three-fourths of the salary for which they have stipulated to perform the services required of them.

About 18 months ago, the discount on the orders issued to them by the School Board was comparatively light: but owing to the difficulties to which all classes of people at that time were forced to submit, they did not feel inclined to complain, trusting that by another year the School Fund would be in a condition to meet all demands made upon it. But so far from this hope having been realized, the fact is, that not only has inadequate provision been made to meet the current expenses of the present year, but there is a debt of upwards of $40,000 accumulated during the last two years, the payment of which still remains unprovided for.

This debt has been created partly by the educational wants of our city, and partly by the unnecessary establishment and support of two High Schools; whereas, the experience of larger and older cities has shown that one High School, properly organized, is sufficient to meet all demands for a higher grade of education than is usually supplied by common schools. This, however, is a subject which it is not the province of your Committee to discuss; but they cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that it would be for the best interests of our schools to have this indebtedness cancelled at as early a day as possible.

At the present rates of discount upon School Orders, the salaries of teachers are reduced one-fourth, and when this deduction is made from the salary paid to about two-thirds of them, a sum is left which is inadequate to provide even the ordinary necessaries of life. When to this is added the further consideration, that the rates of discount may be expected to grow larger, it becomes evident that the teachers of this city will be compelled to seek such other employments as will, realize to them an adequate compensation for their services. The propriety of closing our Public Schools has been discussed, both by the School Board and the public at large; but it is earnestly to be hoped that before resorting to a measure that must prove disastrous to the best interests of our city, no means will be left untried to obviate the embarrassment in which our schools have unfortunately become involved.

But it is urged by many persons that the teachers of Milwaukee have no just reasons for complaint, that their salaries are higher than the average compensation of those engaged in the other avocations of life, and that even with the present discount on their salaries, they are amply remunerated for their work. This, however, is a matter which, in the opinion of your Committee, lies entirely outside of the question in hand.—The profession of teaching is now beginning to assume that position and importance which its high responsibilities and arduous duties demand. It is now ranked among those employments which requires a long and careful preparation, and an entire consecration on the part of those who devote themselves to it, and there is no reason why the compensation attached to it, should not be proportionate to its requirements.

The real question at issue is one of justice and fair dealing. The teachers do not receive the salary for which they are engaged, and the amount lost to them is not gained by the tax payers, the only persons benefitted being the brokers and capitalists who purchase the orders for speculation.

In conclusion, your committee would express their disapproval of the course which has been advised by some, viz: that the teachers resign at once, and in a body. In place of this, they would strongly recommend that a committee be appointed to present our grievances to the Common Council, praying that their honorable body may be induced to to do something to relieve the the teachers of Milwaukee from the state of things which now press so heavily upon them.

Mr. BATEMAN moved the adoption of the report, article by article.

Mr. DAVIS said there was no article in it. A motion then prevailed to have the Secretary read it, so that it could be adopted by page, article or period, as the case might be. The Secretary proceeded to read, and had arrived at the fifth paragraph, when Mr. BATEMAN moved that all the preceding words be stricken out.

Here ensued a debate on the High Schools. Prof. KERSTEINER said he did not care a snap (illustrating) whether the High School "kept" or not. His idea of a High School was somewhat different from the general idea in Milwaukee. We have no High Schools here. A High School in the old country, was where the children had gone over the Styx, and had acquired a proficiency in grammar and other studies. There was no one in the room (he begged pardon for saying it) who knew what a High School was. We had Seminaries and Academies, and Grammar Schools, and High Schools, and the distinctive characteristic of the latter was that it was built higher than the rest.

A general discussion ensued in which several unnecessary expenses were enumerated, such as costly chandeliers, and, Prof. LARKIN said, without gas connection pipe, and costly carpets, &c.

Mr. DAVIS also referred to the gas fixtures as Æsthetic ornaments, to cultivate a love of the beautiful.

Prof. LARKIN referred to the wood item as needing investigation.

The remarks were continued until a late hour, when a motion to strike out *all of the report*, except the final resolution, was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed to present it to the Common Council:

It is our candid opinion that the unexpected presence of a reporter considerably dampened the ardor of the meeting. However, everything passed off pleasantly, and we came to the conclusion that the teachers, though laboring under difficulties in the pursuit of knowledge and justice, are withal a very humorous and *enduring* set of people.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that there will be a meeting of the members of the Tax Payers Association, or League, at the office of E. P. ALLIS, under the State Bank, on Saturday evening, March 17th, 1860, at 7 o'clock, to fully organize and transact such other business as may come before them. All persons having papers for soliciting subscribers, will please return them to DANIEL WELLS, President, or E. P. ALLIS, Secretary, on or before Saturday morning next, as no subscriptions will be received after that date, except by the Secretary at his office.—No person will be admitted or be considered a member of the Association, unless he has paid his initiation fee of one dollar. We sincerely hope all Tax Payers who are interested in the future welfare of our city, will give us their counsel and assistance.

DANIEL WELLS, Pres't.
By Order of the Committee.

MUNICIPAL COURT, March 13th.—David Dixon, drunk and disorderly, penalty $1,00 and cosst; taxed at $1,47, or in default 5 days in jail.

Kate Bowles, drunk and disorderly, penalty $5,00 and costs; taxed at $4,28 or imprisonment 20 days.

Wm. Jefferson, violating 3d section of city ordinances. Plead not guilty, and case continued to March 14th, at 9 a. m.

Isaac Schmidt, receiving stolen property, valued at $6,00. Court found defendant not guilty, and discharged him.

Gabriel Wilson, larceny of a buffalo robe valued at 25,00. *Nol. pros.* entered and Court discharged defendant.

Michael Geary and Frank Drum, breaking and entering the house of C. H. King. Examination had, and prisoners held to bail in the sum of $500 each, and in default were committed to jail.

Henry Slansky and Michael Eckhard, assault and battery. Trial in progress.

THE "DIME SPEAKER," is the name of a little book of 72 pages, which has been laid on our table by STRICKLAND & Co. As its name indicates, it can be had for a dime. It contains a great many specimens of the oratory of CHOATE, WILSON, SUMNER, KOSSUTH, EVERETT, BEECHER, CHAPIN, &c., and we doubt if any book of more pretentious appearance contains more matter of real adaptive excellence.

THE LECTURE ON FRIDAY EVENING.—On Friday evening the Academy of Music will be thrown open to the public. Col. CHAS. D. ROBINSON of the Green Bay *Advocate*, will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Subject "The Lost Arts."

PROPERTY.—J. S. FILLMORE has a mill and lands and village plat, in Iowa, to exchange for property in this city.

"NEW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED."—McCLINTOCK'S narrative of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN; Self Help, by SMILES; Professor at the Breakfast Table, by O. W. HOLMES; Eclectic Magazine for March; Frank Leslie's Family Magazine for March; Peterson's for April. New publications are constantly on hand at

oct27 858dly W. E. TUNIS & CO.

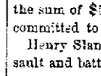
CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, March 10th, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until April 6th, 1860, for furnishing materials and constructing Water Works in this city, in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been adopted by the Common Council, on file in the office of the City Comptroller and published in the official papers.

E. LH. GARDINER, Comptroller.

mar12 210 j421.1stp

REUNION.



MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. R. MINER, R. J. FARIES,
Milwaukee Feb. 13th, 1860. feb13 217dtf

SEWARD'S SPEECH!

20,000 Extra Copies!!

We shall print a large extra edition of the WEEKLY SENTINEL on Monday, containing Hon. WM. H. SEWARD'S great speech.

The demand for this valuable and unanswerable document is such, that we have concluded to embody it in our weekly issue and thus secure for it the circulation it deserves in this and adjoining States.

We can furnish the weekly at the following prices:

Single copies	. . .	5 cts.
100	" . . .	$2,00
500	" . . .	8,00.
1000	" . . .	15,00.

Individuals and political associations would do well to send for supplies of this number and circulate it widely. Republicans, both in and out of the city, send in your orders at once, and help us to scatter this important and telling Speech broadcast over the North West! Address

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN.

March 10, 1860.

EDWARD P. ALLIS,
LAND AND LOAN AGENT
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK,
ON EAST WATER STREET.

HOUSES TO RENT.

PERSONS HAVING HOUSES TO RENT on or before 1st of May, will find good tenants by leaving a description at my office.

feb9 209dtf EDWD. P. ALLIS.

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E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Hadiuton's Block. jan21-358ly

Announcements.

Clerk of the Municipal Court.

I respectfully submit my name to my fellow citizens of Milwaukee, as a candidate for Clerk of the Municipal Court at the ensuing Charter Election.

THEODORE WETTSTEIN.

City papers please copy. mar10 305dtf

TO THE PEOPLE!

I AM A CANDIDATE for City Comptroller at the ensuing Charter Election. J. L. HATHAWAY.
mar6 295dtf

Lincoln's Commercial College
Martin's Block
Milwaukee Wisconsin

IS NOW LOCATED IN A COMMODIOUS suite of four rooms, in Martin's Block, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, elegantly fitted up and open for the reception of students, with facilities second to none in the United States.

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Comprises the widest range of study incident to the general Accountant in every variety of business, and will be of the most full and comprehensive character. Each student will have the benefit of entirely separate instructions, and can commence at any time, and no vacation will be required to give the fullest and most complete satisfaction.

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For further particulars call on or address the proprietor. LOWELL LINCOLN.

sep3 170dawmo

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The Fox & Wisconsin Improvement Co.

NOW OFFER FOR SALE THEIR Lands in the following Counties of the State of Wisconsin:

	Acres.
Adams Co.	1,000
Brown Co.	15,000
Bad Ax Co.	1,000
Clark Co.	45,000
Calumet Co.	1,400
Crawford Co.	2,000
Columbia Co.	1,000
Chippewa Co.	1,000
Dunn Co.	4,000
Eau Claire Co.	9,000
Fond du Lac Co.	1,000
Juneau Co.	4,000
Jackson Co.	2,000
Kewaunee Co.	10,000
Marathon Co.	8,000
Marquette Co.	57,000
Oconto Co.	14,000
Portage Co.	31,000
Richland Co.	27,000
St. Croix Co.	5,000
Sauk Co.	1,400
Shawanaw Co.	35,000
Taylor Co.	7,000
Waupaca Co.	31,000
Waushara Co.	35,000

The above list comprises some of the very choicest farming, prairie, hearty timber, and operating and pine lands in the State, and unceasing water powers of the first importance.

These lands were selected years ago, with regard to contiguity to market, and are therefore the very best selections in regard to soil and location to be found anywhere in the "Great North-West."

THE FOX & WISCONSIN IMPROVEMENT CO., will soon be completed the great Canal through Central Wisconsin, which connects Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River. A majority of the settlers being within a few miles of this great water line, will have unequalled facilities for shipping their products to all markets.

For further information, enquire of ROBERT SMITH, Agent of Trustees, or DANIEL C. JENNE, General Agent, at the Land Department, Appleton, Wis., or of

W. H. RODWAY, Co.'s Agent,
my17 288dly fasp 19 Wisconsin st., Milwaukee, Wis.

Judicial Election Notice.

CITY AND COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held on the first Tuesday, being the third day of April next, in the several towns and wards in the county of Milwaukee, for the election of a Judge of the Municipal Court in the city of Milwaukee, to fill an existing vacancy for the term of four years, which will expire on the first Tuesday of April A. D. 1860, and also for the election of a Clerk of said Court, to fill an existing vacancy for the term which will expire in three years from said first Tuesday of April, A. D. 1860.

Given under my hand and official seal, at Milwaukee, and returns made, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes of 1858.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the Capitol in Madison, (L. S.) this third day of March, A. D. 1860.

L. P. HARVEY, Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
MILWAUKEE COUNTY, }

I will attend in the several Towns and Wards in Milwaukee County, in said State, at the time and for the purposes above set forth.

Dated Sheriff's Office, Milwaukee, March 8th, 1860.
mar10 306dtd A. J. LANGWORTHY, Sheriff.

Valuable Hard Wood, Timber,
AND MILL SITES FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE, ON THE KICKAPOO river, in Crawford county, Wis., 3,000 acres of valuable Hard Wood Timber Lands, together with a Mill Site, near the mouth of said river, and within one mile of the village of Old Kickapoo. The Hard Wood is of the best quality and comprises all the varieties that are common to this section of country. Time can be readily obtained either from the Wisconsin river or the upper waters of the Kickapoo.

It is a point especially adapted to the manufacture of all sorts of wooden ware, or to any business that requires a large quantity of pine and hard wood timber. Manufactured articles could be sent away either by water or by rail. The property will be sold at a reasonable price and on favorable terms.

For further information apply to Mr. RALPH SMITH, who resides at Wauzeka Station, 15 miles east of Prairie du Chien, or to the subscriber, at Sinsinawa Point, Wis. CYRUS WOODMAN.
jan5 18dawsmlaw

FOUR THOUSAND SKIRTS PER DAY.

Requiring Four separate Factories,
AND THE LABOR OF ONE THOUSAND HANDS
Are required by the demand for
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jan30 263 13meow

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oct28 EDWARD TRUMBOW. 119 East Water st.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, March 13—3 P.M.

Assembly met at 9 A. M.

Bills introduced—To amend the act of '59, entitled an act concerning the amendment of pleadings; to amend chapter 184 of the R. S., relative to inquests of the dead; to amend chapter 121 of the R. S., entitled jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases; to cede to the town of Norway, in Racine county, the swamp and overflowed lands in said town; to provide for the publication of election notices; to constitute Shawano county a portion of the tenth judicial district; to confer certain powers on the Board of Supervisors of Green Lake county; to amend section 17, chapter 3, of the R. S., entitled common schools; to incorporate the German Free School Association of the city of Racine; to provide for paying interest on School, State and University Lands, in certain cases; to amend the charter of the Watertown and Baraboo Valley R. R.; to legalize the act of the Baptist society of Lowell, Dodge county; to purchase of B. Domschke the town laws in German; to amend chapter 22 of the laws of '59, relative to the sale of lands for unpaid taxes; to amend chapter 99, of the R. S., entitled of wills of real estate; to amend section 4, of chapter 220, of the laws of '58, entitled an act relative to the foreclosure of mortgages of real estate; to provide for separate polls in towns that comprise two or more Assembly districts.

Bills passed.—To authorize the Bank of Watertown to reduce its capital; to authorize the Secretary of State to audit certain monies to Green Lake Co.; to define the boundary between Green Lake and Marquette counties; to amend the charter of the Kenosha and Rockford R. R. Co.

Memorials—Memorial to Congress for two mail routes; to charter the Mequon Mutual Insurance Co.; to amend the charter of the city of Janesville, Rock Co.

Bills passed last night—To legalize the sale of lands for unpaid taxes in Douglas Co.; to repeal chapter 124, of the laws of '58, conferring jurisdiction on the County Court of Columbia Co.; to extend the time for the collection of taxes in La Pointe Co.; to amend the act consolidating the schools of Fond du Lac; to dispose of the drainage fund in Brown Co.; to amend the charter of the city of La Crosse; to provide for the proper burial of the dead; to incorporate the Delavan Academy; to change the name of the town of Landis to Tafton, in Grant Co; to reduce the capital of the Oshkosh Commercial Bank; to amend section 3, chapter 19, of R. S., entitled of prisons and jails; to provide for the disposition of the drainage fund in Trempealeau Co.

Assembly met at 7 o'clock P. M.

F. W. Horn, from the Committee on the Militia, made a long report on the message of Gov. Randall relating to Militia Laws, taking the ground that there was no irrepressible conflict between this State and the U. S., and therefore there was no necessity of putting the militia force on a war footing.

The Assembly then went into Committee of the Whole, Gen. Bouck in the chair, when a debate took place on the bill authorizing the publication of the laws in two newspapers of each county, in which Judd, Goodwin, and Holton participated.

SENATE—Bills Introduced—To provide for the auditing of claims against the State; to amend the assessment laws; to provide for the holding of the annual social meetings in District No. 4 in East Troy; for the regulation of railroads; to prevent stallions from running at large; to amend the charter of Watertown; to provide for the redemption and conveyance of unredeemed lands in Oconto and Kewaunee counties; to authorize the State Prison Commissioner to draw money from the State Treasury; to regulate the discipline of convicts in the State Prison; to appropriate $25,000 to the State Prison Commissioner; for the relief of settlers on Section 16, Town 26, Range 16, in Shawano county; to provide for the disposal of drainage fund of Fond du Lac county; to authorize a new school district in the town and city of Ripon; to collect taxes; an act relative to schools in Oshkosh; to amend chap. 23 of the R. S., relative to common schools; to change the time of holding elections in the city of Hudson; to authorize the city of Hudson to issue bonds; to authorize the printing of the Governor's Message in foreign languages.

The joint resolution of the House to adjourn *sine die* on the 27th inst., was passed.

Adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

7 P. M.—In the Senate two bills were introduced appropriating money to the Blind and Deaf and Dumb Institutions.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the general file, and debated the bill appropriating to Hitchcock & Co. of New York a sum of money for military accoutrements purchased during Barstow's administration in 1854.

It is rumored here to-day that Judge Sloan has written a letter taking strong State Rights grounds, and that it is already in the hands of the printer.

Washington Matters.

NEW YORK, March 12—3 P. M.

A private letter from St. Petersburgh says that Mr. Cobden, the British Consul to the Anover Island, is endeavoring to interest the Russian Government in his project to build a line of telegraph from Moscow to St Louis, Missouri. He has had propositions from English capitalists to construct the whole line. Mr. Cobden thinks the work can be completed in three years.

The Committee on Military Affairs, in both Houses, have under consideration the adoption of a system of telegraphic signals for the army, by which orders may be transmitted to a distance of from 5 to 10 miles, night and day. As it is not expensive and requires no extra appropriation, the Committee are highly favorable to its adoption.

There will be 4,000 troops upon the Mexican frontier before June.

Only one regiment will remain stationary in Utah.

The President expects that the Utah work will have to be commenced anew.

While the army remains in Utah the Mormons will keep quiet. Disturbances are feared as soon as it leaves.

Gen. Johnston does not go to the frontier with his command, but is to report in this city. His frontier experience would be very valuable in Texas.

An interview was had to-day between the Minister from Honduras and the Secretary of State, and negotiations, which were broken some two years since, are likely to be renewed between the two countries.

Explosion of a Boiler.

NEW YORK, March 12.

The steam boiler of the Atlantic Foundry, Brooklyn, exploded yesterday, killing the engineer, John Hazelton, and seriously injuring four other men, two of whom it is feared fatally.

NEW YORK, March 12.

At another meeting of sympathy for the Massachusetts strikers $150 were collected.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—9 P. M.

HOUSE.—Mr. Henderson, of Arkansas, is appointed an additional member of the select committee on the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the military committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Responsible parties in New York have submitted a proposition to the Secretary of the Treasury, to make the necessary arrangements for buildings, machinery, &c., for a branch mint in New York, for one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Vallandingham continued at some length in the same strain, but finally withdrew his motion.

The bill inviting proposals for carrying the Pacific and Atlantic mails on a single route was considered and passed as was also a bill to establish mail routes in Kansas.

Mr. Adams, from the P. O. Committee, made an adverse report on the bill for the election of Deputy Postmasters by the people. Laid on the table.

Mr. Colfax, from the Post Office committee, reported a bill for the suppression of the unlawful collection and delivery of letters.—It was drawn up by the Post Office Department and provides that it shall not be lawful for any persons except those appointed for the purpose under the existing laws, to establish or keep a Post Office for the reception of letters or their conveyance to a Post Office. The offence is punishable by a fine of $500 to the principals and $100 for the assistants for each offence. This is not to affect hotel keepers or store keepers nearest the Post Office, or the legitimate business of Express companies. Referred to the committee of the Whole.

Mr. Sherman from the committee of Ways and Means, asked leave to report a bill providing for the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes, and authorizing a loan and regulating the duties on imports.

Objection was made by Messrs. Cobb and McQueen.

The House went into committee on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr. Lane characterised the remarks of Mr. VanWyck, delivered on a former day, as a issue of misrepresentations, imputations as meanly and wickedly false. He defended Georgia and the South from the charges made against them.

Mr. Kellogg, of Ill., remarked that at an early period of the session he referred to the villainous attack on him by the N. Y. *Tribune*. He then said that Mr. Greeley was again, and again with other Republicans in consultation in the parlor of Judge Douglass, planning and scheming for the re-election of Mr. Douglass from the Senate. He now sought the floor for the purporte of making good the statement by the production of proof and arguments.

Mr. McClernard replied; exhorting his colleagues to forbear his crusads on Mr. Douglas, who was beyond his malice. The charges now repeated were formerly promptly met by Mr. Douglass and Mr. Gridley, and were unfounded and absurd. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a message from the President in answer to the resolution calling for copies of the despatches from the U. S. Minister in China, and the instructions to Theodore Parker, Commissioner. Also a communication from the acting Treasurer of the U. S., with copies of the account of his disbursements in the Post Office for the last fiscal year.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported bills for the relief of John H. Wheeler and Townsend Harris.

Mr. Toombs introduced a bill to establish a uniform laws on the subject of Bankruptcy throughout the U. S. Referred.

Mr. Wilson submitted a resolution instructing the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire and report whether the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave trade, has been executed, and whether any further legislation is necessary, by way of amendment to the existing laws for the more effectual suppression thereof. Objected to by Mr. Toombs and laid over.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of doing something to improve the condition of the common jail in Washington City. He said he had visited that jail, and found it nothing more nor less than a mere human stable! If the Senate undertook to send a citizen there, it was its duty to make it fit for a human being to live in.

The chair announced the Homestead bill up, as the special order.

Mr. Chandler made an ineffectual attempt to call up another bill.

The Homestead bill was made the special order for Thursday. Yeas 31; nays 23.

The bill amending the act for the establishment of a Court of Claims, was taken up.

An amendment was adopted that in all cases adjudged by the courts for a claimant the same shall be paid in compliance with the provisions of the fifth section of this act unless in cases involving a larger sum than $300 and the Solicitor of the U. S. shall carry the same by appeal to the Supreme Court of the U. S. within six months from the passage of this act.

Several other amendments were rejected.

Mr. Harlan submitted an amendment that the provisions of the second and third sections of the act to prevent frauds upon the Treasury of the U. S., approved Feb. 26th, shall be applicable to all cases of claims that shall be produced against the U. S. in the Court of Claims. Adopted.

The bill was then passed yeas 34, nays 16.

The Military Academy bill was taken up. Adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship North American.

PORTLAND, March 13—9 P. M.

The steamship North American arrived here at 6:30 this P. M. She left Liverpool simultaneously with the steamship City of Baltimore, at noon on the 29th of February, touching at Queenstown the next day. Her dates are four days later than those already received.

The total loss of the American ship Lena, from Cherbourg, is fully confirmed. Only 2 out of the 107 persons on board, reached the shore alive, and one of them died almost immediately afterward. The survivor is an an Italian named Clement.

Another furious gale had visited England. The force of the wind at Liverpool was greater than was before known for years—Several vessels lying in the river Mersey had dragged their anchors, but no serious damage was

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

A. SCOTT SLOAN.

Thrown Overboard.

The *News* speaks thus of the arrested Comptroller and Clerk:

> There is, evidently, a disposition on the part of some who are anxious to succeed the accused, to make political capital out of the affair. We have no objection to their making the attempt, but we shall be very much disappointed if they succeed in it. Both Gardiner and Lynch were introduced to the city by the "people," as "reformers," for the purpose of correcting abuses, which, it was alleged, had crept into the administration of the government under Democratic rule. Mr. Gardiner was elected by the people on a "people's ticket," on the spring of 1857, over a regular Democratic nominee, and Mr. Lynch was appointed by a Council which had been elected in the same way, and now, after bringing their handlings to our door, they turn around and swear that we begot them. Oh, no, gentlemen reformers! that won't do. You are entitled to the credit of bringing these men out, and we must hold you responsible for their acts. You are the great endorsers, and will be first called to answer for the default of those whom you have endorsed.

By turning back to files of the *News* for 1858 we find the following under the regular Democratic ticket;

> Mr. Herman Schwarting, for Treasurer, Mr. E. L. H. Gardiner, for Controller—are intimately known as the present able incumbents of the respective offices to which they have been again nominated.
>
> We have no doubt of the election of this entire ticket, and by such majorities as will convince the malcontents that the Democracy of Milwaukee cannot be insulted, bought, sold, or wheedled. They will stand by their colors and see that they be not struck from the candor of the municipality.—*News, March 22.*

In the *News* of April 8th, '58, is the following explanation in regard to Mr. SCHWARTING.

> Mr. Schwarting, though on an opposition ticket, was the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and his election is a Democratic success. The principles of the party have been the guide of his political life, *as they will, doubtless, continue to be.*

How well Democratic principles have been his guide it is unnecessary to say just now.

At the last Municipal canvass, the *News* of April 15th, speaks thus of the "People's man":

> L. H. Gardiner is the Democratic candidate for Comptroller. Opposed to him is Oscar Comstock, a Black Republican, who, if he performs his duties faithfully, will be in Madison next winter and not in Milwaukee. If the Republicans have no other man than Oscar Comstock who is qualified or available for any important office, they had better go into liquidation, as one man is not enough to fill all the important offices.—Mr. Gardiner has been tried in the office of Comptroller and gave good satisfaction.

After this endorsement the following in yesterday's *News* sounds decidedly rich:

> We wish to be informed by those who took Mr. Gardiner up in the first instance, what they knew of him? What did you see in him to impress you with the idea, that he was a suitable person for the office, to which you elected him over a Democrat?

The fact is the *News* is reduced to the last extremity of a demagogue and with the boldness of despair stakes everything on an astounding falsehood, at which respectable Democrats blush. Mr. GARDINER is, and always has been a prominent Democrat, occupying the inside track with the *News*; and this shameless repudiation of him, in his trouble, though characteristic of the sheet which petted him and fawned upon him when there was a full blaze of prosperity, is nevertheless as contemptible a political trick as ever disgraced the columns of a newspaper.

Our contemporary seems to take pride in the extravagance of its assertions. It endorses for several consecutive years, Mr. GARDINER, with the usual variation of praise and flattery. It publishes his name in the regular ticket, and valiantly fights for the Comptroller's political parentage. It then coolly states that Mr. GARDINER is not a Democrat, but "was elected by the people, on a People's ticket, in the Spring of 1857."

In 1857 when this election took place and Mr. GARDINER was elected as an independent candidate over ROBT. WHITEHEAD, the *News* laughed long and loud at the idea of Mr. GARDINER'S election, being claimed as an opposition triumph and added another endorsement to her sound Democratic principles.

The next year the people being convinced that a change in the office of Comptroller was desirable, supported and elected JOSHUA HATHAWAY—while the Democracy and the *News* fought for their nominee, Mr. GARDINER. Again in 1859 the Democratic City Convention took up the man who the year before was so decisively repudiated by the people, and the *News* again supported the nomination, eulogising Mr. GARDINER in its best style.

It remained for an investigating committee in search of villainy to make the discovery that this gentleman was not a Democrat, and not using the "principles of that party as the guide of his political life."

We submit that the course of our cotemporary would have elicited less censure from its own party had it been more like that of His Honor, the Mayor, in this matter. The people want facts, not evasions, duplicity or such miserable quibbles as this journal in its extremity, now resorts to.

What do we Mean by "State Rights?"

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—If we answer this question, we shall, at least, understand our position, and may, perhaps, defend it more strongly; and we shall better understand the position of those who differ with us, and perhaps better appreciate their grounds. And if, by a little sober reflection upon this subject, we arrive at the conclusion that "much is to be said on both sides," we shall be more temperate in our demands and more charitable towards our opponents.

The Supreme Court of this State, in the BOOTH and RYCRAFT cases, substantially decided:

1. That the powers of Congress are entirely derived from the Constitution of the United States.

2. That consequently, no act of Congress has any force, unless the power to enact it is so derived from that Constitution.

3. That such act would not give jurisdiction to any court, being void in that as in all other respects.

4. That a State Court, as well as a Federal Court may, and must, in a case where the question is fairly presented, decide upon the question whether Congress has power from the Constitution to pass a particular act.

5. That no Federal Court has jurisdiction except in cases where the Constitution itself or an act of Congress, authorized by the Constitution, has conferred it.

6. That no Federal Court has jurisdiction to punish any crimes except such as are made crimes by Acts of Congress, authorized by the Constitution. In other words, the Acts so authorized are *law*; no others are *law*. Only law can justify the action of Federal officers, judicial, legislative or executive.

The foregoing propositions would probably command the assent of all jurists, and form a basis on which all can stand.

7. The Wisconsin Supreme Court further decided, that it would not regard, as conclusive upon itself, the decision of the United States District Court of Wisconsin, asserting, in a particular case, the jurisdiction of that Court.

Here is the starting point of difference. It is urged against the last proposition that the District Court had a right to determine whether it had jurisdiction (and no doubt it had that right); and that, therefore, the determination of that Court was conclusive upon all other Courts, except only those which might have appellate jurisdiction over a Federal Court. No one claims for a State Court appellate jurisdiction over a Federal Court. The point of difference, then, is this: Was the conclusion of the Federal Court that it had jurisdiction binding on a State Court? On this we think that principle and logic are with the Supreme Court. If the Federal Court had no jurisdiction, and all its acts were therefore void, how could one of those acts, to-wit: a decision, have any force—above all, how could it have a force that should bind all other Courts?

8. Our Supreme Court also decided that the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, is void for want of constitutional power in Congress to enact it.

Here is a second point of difference. And here it seems to me that the defenders of our Supreme Court have an overwhelming superiority in the argument; and it must be admitted that the authorities were not at that time decisively against them.

9. As a corollary to the foregoing, our Supreme Court decided that the imprisonment of BOOTH and RYCRAFT, by the District Court, for a violation of the Fugitive Slave Act, was unauthorized, and that they had a right to be discharged, on the *habeas corpus*, from that imprisonment.

This seems clearly to follow, if the other proposition be admitted.

Such, and such alone, are the principles enunciated by the majority of the Judges of our Supreme Court, and wh ich are believed to be approved by the people of the State.—The election of Judge COLE over Judge CRAWFORD, the re-election of Judge WHITON, and the election of Judge PAINE over Mr. LYNDE, are unmistakable evidences of approval.

But since those decisions a new question has arisen. We have seen what constituted the "State Rights" platform in this State, on which the test votes of the people have been taken, on which Judge DOOLITTLE was elected Senator, and BYRON PAINE was elected Judge. A writ of error was allowed by Judge WHITON in one of the cases referred to, and by some other officer in the other, by which the State Court was commanded to send its records in these cases to the Supreme Court of the United States for review. The Supreme Court of this State refused to allow the records to be sent up. Whether the judges were unanimous, or precisely what grounds they took, is not known, as no written opinions were delivered. The U. S. Supreme Court, having transcripts before them, reviewed and reversed the decisions of the State Court upon all the points above stated to be contested, and sent its mandate to our Supreme Court to that effect. A motion was made in the latter Court for leave to file such mandate, which has been treated by the Court as involving the question of its duty to obey it if filed. Judge PAINE took no part in the decision. Judge COLE has decided against the motion upon grounds not yet laid before the public, but which are presumed to be the absence of appellate jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States over the Supreme Court of the State in those cases. Judge DIXON has filed his opinion in favor of granting the motion. He is the only Judge of a Wisconsin Court, so far as I am aware, who has expressed his views officially upon that great question. The opinions of many other judges and many other men are presumed from their own acts and declarations.

It is presumed that Judge DIXON'S position does not meet the approbation of a majority of the people, but no vote or other decisive test has made it certain. Judge DIXON has re-affirmed his opinion in denying the Habeas Corpus recently applied for, and Judge COLE in dissenting has *ipso facto* defined more distinctly his own position. It is certain that neither Judge PAINE nor Judge WHITON expressed to the public an opinion on this question.

There is a distinction to be taken, which may be of great practical importance. There are two classes of cases in which the appellate or superior jurisdiction of the Federal Courts may be asserted.

First. Where the power claimed to be conferred by the constitution of the U. States, whether legislative, executive or judicial, is admitted, and the question is only as to the fact whether there has been an exercise of such power. As if a party to a suit in a State Court claim a right under a treaty or Act of Congress, or judgment of a Federal Court, and the point made be that his claim is not warranted by the true meaning of such treaty, act or judgment. There the U. S. Supreme Court exercises appellate jurisdiction over the decisions of the State Supreme Court, and no Judge in this State has yet formally denied the rightfulness of such action. Somewhat akin to these are the cases where the defendant being a citizen of another State seeks to remove to the U. S. Court a suit commenced against him in our State Court by a citizen of this State.

Second. Where the act of the Federal officer complained of, or under which some right or privilege is claimed, is attacked on the ground that it is unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States or by any law made "in pursuance thereof." In other words, where the question is, what is the real import of the Constitution. In the BOOTH and RYCRAFT cases,—"does the Constitution authorize Congress to pass the Fugitive Slave Act?"

The people might be willing, and the courts might think it proper to concede appellate jurisdiction to the U. S. Supreme Court in the first of these cases; that is, to make that Court the final arbiter in all cases where it now claims jurisdiction, except those where the dispute concerns the amount of power delegated to the Federal Government or reserved to the States, and in these latter cases the people might insist that the State Supreme Court should be of equal authority. This distinction has not, however, been taken by any Court, I believe.

We must not omit, we repeat, to distinguish this question of appellate jurisdiction from the questions determined by the Supreme Court, as reported in Vol. 3, Wisconsin Reports. This is altogether a new plank in the "State Rights" platform, if it be, indeed, a part of that platform. Judge DIXON may well stand fairly on the old platform, may recognize the authority of the decisions in Vol. 3, Wis. Reports, and still consistently acknowledge the right of the U. S. Supreme Court to reverse those decisions. For all that we know, Judge PAINE may share Judge DIXON'S opinions.

One word upon the merits of this question. The language of the constitution certainly affords color for the doctrine of the revisory power of the Supreme Court. There is an immense weight of authority in favor of it, and such weight as no lawyer and no statesman can fail to respect. Many of our greatest judges, our most learned and able lawyers, our most eminent statesmen, have recognized and declared the existence of this power. There is a very strong argument in its favor, to be drawn from the words of the constitution, and another from the seeming necessities of the case.

Men who are willing calmly to reason upon the question, soon ascertain that conclusive refutations of these arguments are not to be easily supplied. The fame of WEBSTER rests in great part upon the speech in which he presented one of the arguments, in a form so strong as to seem unanswerable, in reply to the "State Rights" doctrines of HAYNE of South Carolina. We may well believe that champions of either view, who are absolutely positive of their own infallibility, derive their assurance from feeling, rather than from reason. And you will pardon me for expressing the opinion, that were the Supreme Court of the United States constituted with less outrageous partiality; did the dominant feeling of the North find there voice uttered by representatives fit in numbers and ability to uphold the sentiments of the Free States, the antipathy to that Court and the reluctance to submit to its decisions, would be far less deep and prevalent than now. Confidence in the judges would be followed by acquiescence in their jurisdiction and in their opinions.

The main argument on the other side is ably stated by Senator DOOLITTLE in the admirable speech published lately in the *Free Democrat*. I need not recapitulate it. All who will read this have probably read that, and have admired the strong reasoning, the noble sentiments, and eloquent language, which, there combined, have added much to his deserved fame. But there is no part of that speech more just, more impressive, more worthy of our studious consideration, than these words:

> "Upon the one side it is always alleged, and I confess with much force, that if the State court, upon constitutional questions as to the reserved powers, is co-equal and co-ordinate with the Federal Supreme Court, a law of Congress might sometimes be declared to be void, and annulled by a State court, and a conflict of jurisdiction arise, not only of jurisdiction, but of actual force, between the ministerial officers who execute the process of the courts; and if followed up by both governments, State and Federal, it might result in actual civil war. Grant that such might possibly be the result; that such a contingency might possibly arise. Civil war is, indeed, a terrible calamity, but the very fact that it is so terrible would lead all parties to do all in their power to accommodate the difficulty, to postpone and to remove, if possible forever, the special cause which produced it."

And again:

> "In conclusion, Mr. President, the questions which I have discussed to-day, are questions on which great and good men have differed from the beginning of the Government; upon which they now differ, and will continue to differ. It is perhaps well that they should. It is to these two enduring and apparently opposing forces or tendencies in our system that we owe its true harmony, its real glory. The power which moves the planets in our system is the resultant or effect of the combined action of the centripetal and of the centrifugal forces. The former unaffected by the latter would draw them all to the sun, the centre; while the latter, unaffected by the former, would hurl them from their spheres to wander at random through the universe, until destroyed by collision, or bound by superior force to some other system. So these two tendencies, the one to enlarge the powers delegated to the General Government, which is called Federalism, and the other, if not to enlarge, sturdily to maintain the reserved powers of the States, which is called Republicanism, are to be looked upon rather as political blessings than as political evils. The result of their struggle and antagonism, though sometimes the one and sometimes the other seems for a time to obtain ascendancy, is beneficial in the end by maintaining all the reserved rights of the States, and at the same time asserting and maintaining in their integrity and vigor the union of the States, and the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws *passed in pursuance thereof*. And it is in this sense that Jefferson declared in his inaugural address, "we are all Federalists, and we are all Republicans."

Since writing the foregoing, I have seen the report of Judge DIXON'S remarks, made upon denying the last application for a *habeas corpus*. They are worthy of careful reflection. If we do not agree with his conclusion, let us in all candor admit the force of his reasons. Let us not withheld the tribute fairly due to his evident honesty, independence and ability. Harsh denunciation is unworthy of us, as it is unmerited by him. It is to be observed that Judge DIXON has drawn a distinction between cases where obedience to the judgments of the U. S. Supreme Court is proper and where it is not. He does not believe in slavish submission. He adopts a rule, which may go far to relieve the doctrine of appellate jurisdiction from the reproach of creating an irresponsible central despotism, while it conflicts with none of the powerful authorities which have from the time of the formation of the Constitution to this day affirmed the existence of that jurisdiction. We may not be satisfied that the line is drawn in the right place; we may find many objections to it; we may object to any distinction whatever; it may seem to some that if any discrimination is to be made, the one I have suggested is a more correct one. But a thoughtful, dispassionate man will allow that some of the arguments adduced to sustain either view cannot be effectually refuted; that they can only be answered with other arguments, which seem to some of greater, to others of less weight; that there is doubt enough to leave room for honest difference between men of equal capacity of reason. If Republicans, like other men, cannot agree on this question, they need not, however, quarrel. Judge HOWE and CARL SCHURZ are co-workers in politics, are friends in private relations; cannot others who adhere to their respective views with profit imitate their example? That cause is not worth supporting which cannot be supported by reason. The Republican party needs the cordial union of all its members, whatever be their opinions on subjects not embraced in its platform.

IN VERBIS MODUS.

Seward a Conservative Man.

[From the New York Courier & Enquirer.]

"The choice of the nation is now between the Democratic party and the Republican party. Its principles and policy are, therefore, justly and even necessarily examined. *I know of only one policy which it has adopted or avowed, namely: the saving of the Territories of the United States, if possible, by constitutional and lawful means, from being homes of Slavery and Polygamy.* Who that considers where this nation exists, of what races it is composed, in what age of the world it acts its part on the public stage, and what are its predominant institutions, customs, habits, and sentiments, doubts that the Republican party can and will, *if unswervingly faithful to that policy, and just and lawful in all beside*, carry it into triumphal success? To doubt is to be uncertain what further civilization can improve or Christianity save mankind."

* * * * *

"But we do not seek to force, or even intrude our system upon you. We are excluded justly, wisely and contentedly from all political power and responsibility in your capital States. You are sovereigns on the subject of Slavery within your own borders, as we are on the same subject within our borders. It is well and wisely so arranged. Use your authority to maintain what system you please. We are not distrustful of the result. We have wisely, as we think, exercised ours to protect and perfect the manhood of the members of the State. The whole sovereignty upon domestic concerns within the Union is divided between us by unmistakable boundaries. You have your fifteen distinct parts; we eighteen parts equally distinct. Each must be maintained in order that the whole may be preserved. If ours shall be assailed, within or without, by any enemy or for any cause, and we shall have need, we shall expect you to defend it. If yours shall be assailed, in the emergency, no matter what the cause or the pretext, or who the foe, we shall defend your sovereignty as the equivalent of our own. We cannot, indeed, accept your system of capital or its ethics. That would be to surrender and subvert our own, which we esteem to be better. Besides, if we could, what need for any division into States at all? You are equally at liberty to reject our system and its ethics, and to maintain the superiority of your own by all the force of persuasion and argument. We must, indeed, mutually discuss both systems. All the world discusses all systems. Especially must we discuss them since we have to decide as a nation which of the two we ought to engraft on the new and future States growing up in the great public domain. Discussion, then, being unavoidable, what could be more wise than to conduct it with mutual toleration and in a fraternal spirit?"—*From Gov. Seward's 20th Feb. Speech.*

From a speech, remarkable alike for its courtesy, its philanthropy, its fearless and manly independence, and its almost unprecedented ability, it is difficult to determine what portions to extract for special commentary. With a mine before us filled with precious stones—the rarest gems, we find ourselves at a loss to make a selection which shall prove most acceptable to our readers. In as much, however, as the enemies of Gov. Seward have for years deliberately misrepresented his sentiments and opinions upon great constitutional questions, and held him up to public execration as a radical, an abolitionist, the enemy of the South, and ready at all times to trample upon the constitutional rights of the Slave States, we cannot do the cause of truth a greater service, than to call public attention to his *Conservatism*.

The readers of the *Courier and Enquirer* need not be told, that we have over and over again, assured them, that Gov. Seward is quite as conservative, and quite as ready to defend the rights of the South as we are; and we have never failed to say, that we held any and every attempt to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the South to regulate their domestic institutions as to them seems judicious, as treason to the Constitution and the Union. We have said, too, that while we shall at all times and in all Constitutional forms, oppose the extension of the Institution of Slavery into the Territories, we are ready at any moment to shoulder our musket and fight the battle of the Slave States against any and every combination of Fanatics and Traitors who shall venture to assail them; and we have, time and again, expressed the conviction; that such are the opinions and such the sentiments of William H. Seward or he would not be our candidate for the Presidency. These declarations have been laughed at and ridiculed, and the question asked where is the evidence that such are Mr. Seward's opinions and sentiments? Our answer has been, "his frank and manly conversations with everybody who approached him on the subject, the spirit of all his public speeches; and the very *letter* of his Rochester speech, out of which the Democracy has sought to manufacture political capital by an easy and simple, but base resort to misrepresentation, and by a *suppression* of the language of that speech."

Now, however, from the Senate Chamber of the Nation, and in the language of a statesman who plants himself upon the principles of the Constitution, and stands forth the fearless supporter of the Union it formed and was designed to perpetuate—we have proclaimed in language which admits of no misconstruction, the very sentiments which constituted the Patriotism of Washington, and won for him as a Patriot statesman, the same attachment, devotion and veneration, that had been accorded to the Patriot General. Governor Seward says in his great speech of the 29th of February, that the right of the Southern States to establish and regulate unmolested the institution of Slavery within their own limits, "must be maintained in order that the whole may be preserved. If ours, [sovereignty] shall be assailed, within or without, by any enemy or for any cause, and we shall have need, we shall expect you to defend it. If yours shall be so assailed, in the emergency, no matter what the cause or the pretext, or who the foe, we shall defend your sovereignty as the equivalent of our own."

Here, then, we have put forth the bold and manly avowal, that much as he dislikes the institution of slavery, demoralizing as he deems its tendencies to be, and anxious as he is to see the country rid of it, such is his devotion to the Union and such his allegiance to the Constitution, that if the sovereignty of any Slave State should be assailed by an attempt from without, to prevent its maintaining slavery within its limits, "*no matter what the cause or the pretext, or who the foe,*" it is the duty of the Free States and of every individual composing them—a duty recognized by the Republican party—to arm and defend the constitutional rights of the sovereign State, thus threatened or assailed! What more can be asked of any man? How is it possible for any human being to give utterance to a more conservative sentiment? And such have always been his views. Nobody knows better than we do, his devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and his unalterable determination to stand by both; and when we have said that, if need be, he is ready to shoulder his musket to protect the Slave States in all their constitutional rights, while he will never yield a hair's breadth to their arrogant claims to extend the institution outside of their own limits—we did not speak without knowledge of his opinions and determinations. And this is the man whose election to the Presidency, will, it is said, endanger the Union!

Nay, it has been deliberately proclaimed from the Capitol by the leaders of the Southern Democracy and responded to by the Democratic Press of the country, that even if legally and constitutionally elected by an overwhelming majority of the People, the Democratic Party will not *permit* him to be installed in the high place to which the people will have elected him, but in such a contingency, will insist that the *minority* shall govern, and proclaim the Union to be forever at an end! And this minority, we are told by Senator Clingman, will seize upon the Capital, deluge its streets in blood, and whip into subserviency our Northern friends.—Aye, civil war has been openly threatened in order to retain power in the hands of the Democracy; and the absurdity of this threat consists in the assumption that the North are not as patriotic as the South—that our statesmen are less capable of understanding the Constitution and administering the Government—and that a Southern minority, contemptible in point of numbers and sleeping on a volcano daily threatening eruption, are physically capable of *compelling* the great *majority*, composed as it is of Northern freemen to submit to their impudent assumption of superiority.

But we do not desire to dwell upon this subject. We detest bullying and despise the braggart. The North knows both its rights and its power: and those who foolishly imagine that the bullying of Southern fire-eaters, will frighten the free North from the nomination and election of William H. Seward to the Presidency in November next, in consequence of the *threat* that he shall not be inaugurated even if legally and constitutionally elected, are destined to be taught a lesson which they never will forget. Beyond all question, the great talents of William H. Seward and the purity of his life and character; his indomitable moral courage, his fearless philanthropy and his devotion to the cause of freedom and free labor combined, with his pre-eminence as a statesman and his constitutional and Union-loving principles, have made him the most popular Politician in the Nation. And yet, there might have been a doubt about his being the candidate of the Republican Party for the next Presidency, if the slanders, the assaults, and the *threats* of the Democracy to dissolve the Union if he should be elected, had not forced him upon the people. The stuff of which the North is made, yields not to such threats; and the natural consequence is, that the freemen of the North have resolved first to elect to the Presidency the man of their choice, and then deliberately test their ability inaugurate him in the Government.

Such, we say, is the unalterable determination of a large majority of the people of the Free States; and we rejoice that in his recent speech, Governor Seward has demonstrated to the people of the whole country, and especially to those of the Slave States, that his election is the measure of all others in which they are most interested, in despite of the falsehoods and perversions of their political leaders. Elect Seward to the Presidency, and six months after his inauguration, slavery agitation will forever cease, for the simple reason that the people of the South will then perceive that the Republican is not an Abolition party, and that the institution of slavery where it constitutionally exists, has nothing to fear from men who recognize their duty the the Constitution as paramount to all other considerations. From that time forward, the political knave who excites slavery agitation from selfish and personal considerations, will be shorn of all power to abuse the people; and of course, the cry of disunion ceases never to be heard of more. What say you, ye Union saving people of New York? Do you really desire to see the Union safe, the South protected in its rights, slavery agitation crushed out, and the business relations of the whole country resume their ordinary and quiet channels? If you do, aid in electing William H. Seward to the Presidency. You know beyond all peradventure, that if elected, his would be the most conservative administration since the days of Washington; that its fruits would be peace, harmony and Union. But elect a Democrat to the Presidency, and then not only would the existing political corruptions be perpetrated, but all the exciting questions which agitate and distract the country, and interfere with its commerce and retard its prosperity, would be increased fourfold.

Supreme Court.

SATURDAY, March 10.

Allen vs. Winnie. Argument resumed and completed.

Thompson vs. Remart et al. Cause put on calendar by stipulation.

Pierce vs. O'Keefe. No 8. Argued by Winsor & Smith for plaintiff in error.

Brown vs. Ronals. No. 10. Submitted for respondent on printed brief.

Conger vs. Chamberlain. No. 11. Argued by E. Wakely for appellant and S. U. Pinney for respondent.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—Last evening, between nine and ten o'clock, a woman, half naked, appeared on Jefferson avenue near the corner of Randolph street, in company with a man in similar attire, both beastly drunk. The woman's tongue was running glibly with the most violent and obscene language, while the man, as meek as a kitten, patiently endured her abuse, coupled with the derisive shouts and laughter of a gang of boys and idle young men who were collected by the disgraceful spectacle. A policeman fortunately appeared and took the unloving couple to jail.—*Detroit Free Press, Saturday.*

ESCAPES.—T. W. Brown, of our city, and family, had a narrow escape the day of the great gale. They were on the road to Stephensville, trees falling right and left, and stopped a moment to fix the harness when a large tree fell across the road a few feet in front of the horses heads.

They passed a load of hay across which a tree had fallen, crushing the wagon to the ground.

C. P. Richmond's paper wagon lost its hinder parts by a stroke from a tree.—*Appleton Crescent.*

WE LEARN that an extensive revival of religion is going on in Juda, Spring Grove and vicinity, the result of the united efforts of the different denominations in these places. Twenty-three were baptized in Juda last Sabbath, and joined Rev. Mr. Patton's Church (Baptist) in that place. This revival seems to be quite universal in this State, and in various parts of the West. Two or three years ago, a similar revival was held in New England and the far East generally, during which large accessions were made to all the churches. The good work seems to have commenced at the West now.—*Brodhead Reporter.*

SYMPATHY IN NEW YORK FOR THE SHOEMAKERS.——A mass meeting of the shoemakers of New York was held at the 14th Ward Hotel last Friday evening, to express their sympathy with the movement of their fellow craftsmen of the Eastern States, who are now abstaining from work in order to obtain more remunerative rates of wages. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and the remarks were received with evident satisfaction. A committee of fifteen was appointed to take subscriptions in aid of the strikers, and the meeting adjourned till Monday evening.

Amusements.

BADGER STATE BOWLING SALOON
NO. 102 MAIN STREET.
PINS AND BALLS FOR SALE, AND sent to any part of the country.
mar8 3m dly P. LAURENCE.

ALBANY RESTAURANT
AND BILLIARD ROOM.
Albany Block, corner Main and Michigan Sts
OPPOSITE NEWHALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE.
☞ Ladies Entrance second door on Main street.
mar2 3m dly

Wants.

FARM WANTED.
ANY PERSON HAVING A FARM from 40 to 80 acres, in a good farming district, with some cultivation on it, well watered, and willing to put the residue in good with the times, can hear of a customer by addressing
T. TORRINGTON,
mar14 2d2w Post Office, Milwaukee, Wis.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, at 387 Milwaukee street. Inquire at the Post Office. mar13 2d3t

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
I WANT TO EMPLOY A VERY STEADY man for three months to assist me in my Auction and Commission business. He must write a good business hand, quick in figures, well acquainted with city property, and must have a general knowledge of the business of Milwaukee. A steady young man would be preferred, but will have no objection to one who is married, provided his qualifications fit it. It useless for me to employ except he understands all that I have said.
CALEB WALL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE INterest of a Temperance Restaurant already established, at a flourishing town or Railroad Junction in this State or Michigan. Address, stating particulars, box 182 Milwaukee Post Office. oct25

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
I WANT TO PURCHASE A LOT IN Milwaukee Proper, Fifth Ward, cheap for all cash down. The lot must be free from all dispute as to title.
CALEB WALL.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
WANT TO PURCHASE FROM TEN or fifteen thousand dollars worth of property in the city limits. Said property want to purchase by the acre. Apply to
CALEB WALL.

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STREET, Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell all descriptions of goods at his usual price; advance on all goods, and sell at public or private sale. se21

City Auction Room.
WAREHOUSE SALE FOR WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., of the following Goods, Etc., this morning at my Auction Room, March 8th, 1860, at 10 o'clock:
(BB)—50 half Pipes Liquor.
2 " do
1 " do Empty.
No marks—1 bbl soda, 1 kettle, &c.
W. Seaverns—1 rocking chair.
1 Lamp.
P. P.—1 green chest.
J. Carmichael—box.
O. D. Parker—1 piece machinery.
N. Tremaine—1 stone sink.
J. A. Sawyer—1 cylinder harness.
1 piece old harness.
J. A. Rossman, care of Rossman & Co.—2 barrels whiskey.
E. W. L. Alexander—1 safe.
1 trunk.
R. D. Bacon, care of P. Hill—1 Thresher.
CALEB WALL, City Auction Room.

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
LAND AGENTS AND MONEY BROKERS,
19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19,
WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.
Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.
N.B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.
WILLIAMS & RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1860. jan18 6m dly

For Sale or Rent.

Houses for Rent or Sale.
M. L. SKINNER,
Office No. 4 Martin's Block.

SEVERAL HOUSES ON LEASED LAND for sale very cheap.
M. L. SKINNER.

THE GREENLEAF RESIDENCE, NEAR the North Ward School, for sale very low. $3500 down.
M. L. SKINNER.

Houses to Let.
TWO BRICK HOUSES ON ASTOR ST., near Division. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Apply to
A. F. CLARKE,
No. 4 Mitchell's Building, 2d floor.
Milwaukee, March 3d, 1860. mar5 2d3t

TO LET.
THE BRICK STORE NO. 169 EAST Water street, now occupied by Green & Button, and Mr. CLARKE. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply to
F. CLARKE,
Feb. 16th, 1860. No. 4 Mitchell's Building.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.
THE BRICK HOUSE ON THE CORNER of Martin and Lake streets, known as the Grand House. Possession given May 1st. Enquire of
A. F. CLARKE,
feb20 1m dly No. 4 Mitchell's Building.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
FOR SALE OR FOR RENT ON VERY easy terms, the North tenement of double house on Jackson street, second tenement above Sheriff Dunham. The house is in good order and very convenient. Possession given immediately. Apply to
CALEB WALL, Owner.
jan7

Steamboat City of Cleveland
FOR SALE.
THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.
The steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first class boat. Her machinery for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the lakes of her tonnage, and is staunch in every respect.
The Boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a first class boat, a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars enquire of
PASCALL P. PRATT,
Or the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.
jan14 eod1m

ALSO FOR SALE,
THE THREE SCHOONERS, TO wit: Schooner ELIZA LOGAN, tonnage 249 55-95; Schooner WINGS OF THE WIND, tonnage 257; Schooner GOV. HUNT, tonnage 299 55-95.
Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to PRATT & CO.
Buffalo, N. Y.
jan2 eod1m

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
THE OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE Railroad Office, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, will be rented until the 1st of May next. The most favorable location in the city.
CALEB WALL.
oct7

Banking and Exchange.

PRICE, FARMER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Bank Notes, Specie & Exchange,
NO. 15 NEWHALL HOUSE, MIL.,
COLLECTIONS MADE AND REMITted promptly at current rates of exchange.
REFER TO
Continental Bank, N. Y.; Dr. Cummings, President Girard Bank, Philadelphia; Merchants, Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago; A. Ladue, Treasurer, St. Louis; State Bank Wisconsin, Milwaukee. mar9 1m dly

ARMSTRONG, SPINK & CO.,
BANKERS.
CORNER OF HURON AND EAST WATER Streets, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, uncurrent money, Gold, &c. Are prepared to draw direct on England, Ireland Scotland and Wales, and the principal cities on the Continent of Europe.
Milwaukee, Nov. 10th, 1859. nov12 1y dly 675

HARVEY TERRY,
BANKER & DEALER IN EASTERN EXCHANGE
PURCHASES AND NEGOTIATES
Good Business Papers; will negotiate the sale of Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages East.
☞ Agent Aetna Agency for the sale of Philadelphia Fire Proof and Burglar Proof Champion Safes, suitable for Bankers and others, both one of the best kinds of Safes in America; at prices from $80 to $700 each, according to size.
OFFICE, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Spring street Bridge. jy21 1y dly

BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE
—OF—
WALTER DELAFIELD,
WAUKON.....IOWA.
COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY REMITted at current rates of Exchange.
Refer to American Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Wis. Marine and Fire Ins. Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
feb20 3m dly

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.
BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS
OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases.
Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich Jewelry of every style and description.
Watch Materials, &c.
Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy22.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!
THE GREATEST VARIETY, BEAUTIful choice, the FINEST Goods ever brought WEST, just now received.
☞ COME AND SEE, where we ALWAYS AIM to represent goods as THEY ARE, at the Jewelry store of MATSON & LOOMIS.
dec17 201 East Water st., Milwaukee.

Refrigerators! Refrigerators!!
MASSER'S PATENT ICE CREAM Freezers! Water Coolers! Ice Pitchers! A great variety of the above articles just received and for sale at low prices, at 196 East Water street.
BLAIR & PERSONS,
Agents of the Manufacturers.
jan11

Dry Goods.

A FRESH LOT OF
Alexandre's White Kid Gloves,
JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY AT
23 WISCONSIN ST.
dec30 L. BLAKE.

Mack Brothers' Column.

SEASONABLE GOODS

SEPTEMBER 27th, 1859.

MACK BROTHERS

INVITE THE INSPECTION OF PURchasers to their stock of

DRY GOODS!

Suited to the present season, which, in their experience of twelve years in this market, has not been surpassed, either as to
QUALITY,
QUANTITY,
VARIETY
STYLE, OR
LOW COST!
Which seems to be the one thing desired with all buyers, in these days of working cheap, and increasing sales thereby.
MILWAUKEE SAVINGS' STORE,
181 EAST WATER STREET,
sept24 79 6m dly MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GREAT BARGAINS!
MAY BE EXPECTED, AT
187 East Water Street,
AS THAT
Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!
MUST BE CLOSED OUT!
Without Respect to Cost!!
BY THE ASSIGNEE.
ap18 1157 dtf JOSEPH CAREY, Assignee.

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NORTHWESTERN
ALMANAC.
1860.
Call and Get a Copy Gratis,
—AT—
STRICKLAND & Co's. BOOKSTORE,
138 *East Water Street.*

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Calendar for all the months calculated for the meridian of Milwaukee
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STRICKL

Special Notices.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D., NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Pain in Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies Who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that when the reproductive power of nature cannot exist it.

Worcester, purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on receiving $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4531, Post Office, New York City.

For Sale by one Druggist in every town in the United States. R. E. HUTCHINS,

General Agent for the United States, No. 14 Broadway, New York.

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son. mar7-1859-1awsow

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething. It has no equal on earth. It greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

It is now used in the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

No one can realize the comfort to be estimated by dollars and cents, to a distressed mother and crying child.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is all in all and will tried remedy.

Price ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Be Sure and call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, and take no other kind.

Be Sure your Druggist has the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office 13 Cedar street, New York.

For sale in Milwaukee by John Rice. feb15-1859d&wtwly

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on lake Michigan, but two miles distant from Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Sexton is the attending physician, whose reputation is unsurpassed in the entire West

For particulars address

E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or, H. F. SEELEY, M. D.

mar8-1859dawtwly

THE PUBLIC BLESSING WHICH IS now so universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial infallibly secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. oct15-1859-1awly

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Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
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Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,

Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,

Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.

By H. BOSWORTH & SONS, feb27 Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

JOHN RICE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 85 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I will sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of

JAYNE'S MEDICINES,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
OXALIC ACID CRYST'L,
SULPHUR,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BLUE PILLS,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD, &c.

And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug3

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED Whale Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 3 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., jan19 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water st.

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50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., 195 East Water st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW Glass, all sizes, in large lot in store and for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist, 195 East Water St.

BURNING FLUID, FOR SALE BY HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

Wisconsin State Seminarie Belge

Juneau Block, East Water Street.

THIS INSTITUTION OFFERS TO the young men great facilities for the acquisition of a complete BUSINESS EDUCATION, and PENMANSHIP. Established, combining Wholesale and Retail Mercantile, Manufacturing, Forwarding and Commission Transactions, &c., &c., all the Books-keeping acts were written up at great expense expressly for this Institution, and are now used in every respectable Business College in the United States. The Teachers being practical Accountants, the Student is taught in the most thorough manner, and cannot obtain a diploma until he has been through the entire course and can pass the necessary examination.

PENMANSHIP,

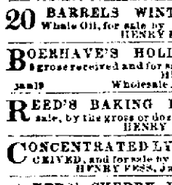
Practical and Ornamental, in all its forms, by L. H. CHARLETT, whose services the proprietor has engaged, and invites the friends of Penmanship, while in the city, to call and examine specimens. Excellent directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on receiving $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 4531, Post Office, New York City.

Many young men after completing their course obtain good situations. Merchants supply here for first class help.

The proprietor will furnish rooms for Students, with or without board. Apply for Catalogues.

C. F. LARKIN, President. jan19-1860dly

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON



MANUFACTURERS of the GREAT WESTERN FIRE, POWDER & Burglar-Proof Safes,

Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are provided with our own "No Fire Ultra" Safe and Vault Door Locks, which have no key or key hole, and consequently cannot be picked nor blown open with powder, besides being put on so as to leave no possible chance for drilling them from the doors. 197sn67dly

THE SENTINEL.

Terms of the Sentinel.

CASH, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY, delivered in City, per annum.....$7.00
do do do six months.....4.00
do do do three months.....2.00
do do do per week.....15
Papers to the Trade, per hundred.....2.00

DAILY, by mail, per annum.....7.00
do do six months.....4.00
do do three months.....2.00
do do per month.....1.30
do do single copies five cents.

TRI-WEEKLY, per annum.....4.00
do six months.....2.00
do three months.....1.00

WEEKLY, per annum.....1.50
do six months.....1.00
do three months.....50

CLUB RATES FOR THE WEEKLY.

To clubs of four (to one address) per annum..$5.00
do do five do do do ..6.00
do do ten do do ..10.00
Address JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers Daily Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis.

SONG OF THE EVENING STAR.

When the sun glides on like a golden swan,
With his crimson wings all furled,
Till he sink in a sea of transparency,
The lake of the upper world!
Then the spheres ring a chime to the march of time,
As the night of day evolves!
And earth's guardian powers in their high watchtowers
Light heaven's ethereal fires!
And I come from my rest in the burning West,
The queen of the starry choirs!

My light is fair 'mid the dreamy air,
The delicious air of even,
While the sphered day is entranced, in a sleep profound,
Are the lids in the blue of heaven!
Then the moon from afar, like a silver bar,
Spans the breast of the wayless sea!
And the forest deep lie hushed in sleep
As the tomb of the dead should be!
But only eye in the earth and sky
Is gazing alone on me!

O, the West is blessed when my diamond crest
Is set in its sapphire shade,
While there I spy from the folded sky
The tints of daylight fade!
Thus might angels keep from heaven's golden steep,
Their watch over all below;
Through the endless blue where orbs shine through,
Which mortals never can know!
And lovers say that the orb of day
Has not half so soft a grace
As I, when I shine, with light divine,
From my holy dwelling place!

The blackbird sings, with folded wings,
Beneath the greenwood tree,
But 'tis I inspire with the burning fire,
For his love is fixed on me!
The stream receives through its margin leaves
Mine image sweetly there,
Till the small birds, between their folds of green,
Dare to wonder at liking so fair!
But I look most in love from my throne above
On the child at evening prayer!

But when night draws near through the atmosphere,
As no other spirit may,
The glory's too bright for my raptured sight,
And I faint and faint away!
And I sink down through the dissolving blue,
Upon ocean's liquid wave,
Till eve once more its sapphire floor,
With her gorgeous colors pave;
Then I shine from afar—heaven's loftiest star—
Love tempting o'er the grave!
—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Interesting Foreign Items.

THE GRAVE OF LADY MORGAN.—A memorial has been placed over the remains of this gifted lady in the Brompton Cemetery. It consists of a flat slab, supported by six pillars; below is a block of polished white marble, on which is inscribed "Sydney Lady Morgan," and the date of her death in April last. The time of her birth is not mentioned. Above the inscription is an Irish harp of ancient form resting on two volumes, on one of which is written "Irish Girl," on the other, "France." The tomb is backed by trees, which add much to the effect.

A DOG WITH A WOODEN LEG.—Mr. Robert Howard, landlord of the Railway Inn, near the Droylsden Railway station, has in his possession a Scotch terrier with a wooden leg, which runs about with scarcely a perceptible limp. The dog had its right fore foot amputated by an express train three months ago, and a veterinary surgeon from Manchester, being informed that it was a favorite pet, not only dressed its wounds, but shortly after supplied it with an artificial limb, of which it appears somewhat proud.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—A marriage took place at St. George's, Hanover square, London. Mr. B——, a venerable gentleman, upwards of eighty, was married to Mrs. P——, a blushing widow of forty odd. The singularity of the affair consists in the fact that the present is the third time that the lady has been before the altar in the character of a bride, and there has been something remarkable in each of her three connubial engagements. Her first husband was a Quaker, her second a Catholic, and her third of the Established Church. Every husband was twice her own age. At sixteen she married a gentleman of thirty-two, at thirty she took one of sixty, and now, at the mature age of forty-two, she is united to a patriarch of eighty-four.

BRITISH JUSTICE.—The following letter appears in the Herefordshire (Eng.) *Express*: "While staying at St. Alban's early last month, I strayed into the Town-hall, where the Quarter Sessions were being held. I then and there heard a poor agricultural laborer, out of work, for stealing a few sticks from a faggot-stack during the inclement weather, sentenced by the Earl of Verulam, (chairman) with the concurrence of the Bench, to three years' penal servitude. The poor man had a family of four young children, and his wife (whose distress in court it was heartrending to see) was daily expecting a fifth. It was stated that the man had been before convicted—for stealing rabbits, I understood—and that this was the cause of the ferocity (for so I must call it) of the sentence."

HEENAN AND SAYERS.—As the time approaches for the contest for the championship between these noted pugilists, every item regarding their movements is eagerly sought for. The print-shops and news dealers' stands are ornamented with colored pictures of both men, stripped to fighting costume and showing them in their "scientific attitudes." Letters, purporting to come from the "Benicia Boy," are published in each weekly issue of the sporting papers. If these effusions are all genuine, the man of muscle has certainly become exceedingly literary since his arrival in the old country.

Heenan is said to have settled quietly down in a house occupied by himself and his trainers, and is steadily preparing himself for the fight. He has not yet met Sayers but will take occasion to do so shortly.—The latter is undergoing a thorough training also, and it is expected that each man will step into the ring as fine a specimen of muscular development as can be produced in any country. They have both selected their "colors." Heenan's consist of a red ground with a white and blue border, forming the "red, white and blue;" in the blue border are thirteen white stars; the centre-piece is a dark eagle, with shield on the breast; in a semi-circular form, around the eagle's head, are the words, "May the best man win."—Sayers' is a buff ground, with red border; in the centre is the standard and motto of Great Britain, with a lion rampant in each corner of the buff square. Heenan expected to witness one or two fights which were to have taken place during the latter part of February, and from them he would doubtless learn many things pertaining to the P. R.

It is stated in a London paper, that after the great battle, whatever may be its result, Sayers will visit this country, some enterprising individual, so rumor has it, having engaged him for a number of months, to come here and give sparring exhibitions. He is guaranteed a liberal salary and his expenses.

LEGITIMIST WEDDING.—A grand legitimist wedding was celebrated on Saturday, the 4th of February, in Paris, at the new Church of St. Clothilde, in the Faubourge St. Germain. The Baron de Brandois, a man whose ancestors were famous in Poitou during the middle ages, was married to the daughter of the Marquis de Malet. The Bishop of Poitiers—he who lately designated the Emperor as the False Prophet mentioned in the Revelations—came to Paris expressly to perform the ceremony. An imposing gathering of the *fine fleur* of the noble Faubourg thronged around the altar, among whom were remarked the Dukes D'Uzes, de Crestè, de Rauzan, D'Arrac, and de Georges; the Count de Larochefoucault, the Count de Malet de Graville, General de Larochejaquelin, Baron de Damas, Baron Seguier, the Marquis de St. Aulaire, and the Marquis de Talhouet.—*Paris Letter.*

CARRYING THE JOKE TOO FAR.—The *Courrier de Lyon* relates the following sad results of a practical joke: "An apparitor of that city, who had been out catching frogs, brought several home alive, and to play his brother a trick put three of them in his bed. In the middle of the night the frogs, finding the bed too warm, tried to get out, and one of them happened to crawl on the lad's face and awoke him. Feeling something cold and clammy on his cheek, the lad was dreadfully frightened, and leaped out of bed, calling for help. When his parents came, they found him lying on the floor in strong convulsions, which were, however, relieved by proper treatment, and the boy has since resumed his usual occupation, but has lost the faculty of speech."

THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE gives a piece of news, which, though not authentic, caused a certain sensation. "The report was circulated," it states, "that the Emperor of Russia wrote to the Pope encouraging him to publish his letter." This, with the resolution of the Queen of Spain of supporting the temporal power of his Holiness, are two events which, if true, will hasten the European crisis which is to be the inevitable result of the universal conflagration now begun. The commercial reform is, in its turn, forgotten in the gravity of the political question, and the public mind is more agitated than ever by the fears of a second war.—The papers are silent on the religious question, but some new pamphlets are announced.

Groceries and Provisions.

CHEESE

ENGLISH CHEDDAR, VERY FRESH and choice; American Pine Apple Cheese; Sap Sago Cheese; Herkimer County Cheese.

FISH.

Boston Mackerel, in Kits; Kennebec Salmon, do; Connecticut Shad, do; Kennebec Salmon, smoked.

BUTTER.

From selected Wisconsin Dairies,

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

SUGARS.

Havemeyer's & Moller's Patent Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Coffee Sugars.

TEAS.

English Breakfast, Oolongs and Young Hysons, finest qualities.

COFFEES.

Old Mocha and Government Java, choice Rio and Laguira.

DRIED FRUITS.

Layer Raisins, in half, whole and quarter boxes; Zante Currants, Prunes and Figs.

CHAMPAGNES.

From Heidsieck & Co., Moet & Chandon. Also, other brands.

LIQUORS.

Of the finest qualities, warranted pure and unadulterated.

CIGARS.

Havana Cigars, medium and choice.

TWINES.

Cotton Seine and Bag Twines; Gilling Twine, No. 18, white and grey, superior quality.

AGENCY FOR SANDS' CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE PALE CREAM ALES!

My stock of choice Groceries, Condiments, Sauces, Pickles, &c., &c., will compare favorably with any in the city. All goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city.

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
feb15 161 East Water street.

"The Old Corner Store Alive."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FAMILY GROCERS,

Corner of East Water and Mason Streets.

HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST complete assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

Can, Dried and Foreign Fruits,

HAMBURGH CHEESE, and, in fact, all articles kept in a really first-class Family Grocery, and of the best and quality that can't be beat. We would enumerate, but refer our friends to call and see for themselves. We are determined to merit a continuation for attending to the wants of our customers with the best goods, low prices and lucerative attention, as has characterized "THE OLD CORNER STORE" for the last ten years.

feb15-1859-1tawly HUNN & CROSBY.

EDWARD TRUSLOW,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS, CONFECTIONERY, &c.,

119 East Water Street, Milwaukee,

oct29

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 4 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, White Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He will be pleased to see any of the friends of the old concern and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.

Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859 ap26-1859-3m

F. D. ALLCOTT. A. E. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge. dec1ah30dly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:

Manilla Rope, (alliazes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (alliazes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambro' Line,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,

And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.

Agents for Shelby's Anchors.

TO TRUNK MAKERS & SADDLERS

5,000 YARDS CANVASS, ALL NUMbers, 22 to 44 inches wide, in store and for sale cheap. dec3 L. T. CHASE & CO.

HIDE ROPE, HAY ROPE AND BALING TWINE, in lots to suit, cheap for cash, by L. T. CHASE & Co., nov10 Corner East Water & Chicago St.

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

LAMBERTON'S

WOOD, HAY, AND HOP MARKET.

N. W. Corner West Water and Clybourn sts.

Office with Mabbett & Brood.

BEST SEASONED WOOD, ALL KINDS Cut and split, ready for use. Every description of BALED PRESSED HAY, and a large lot of NEW EASTERN HOPS of first quality.

All warranted and delivery free in any part of the city at short notice. G. H. LAMBERTON.

my16-1859dly

CASH COAL YARD!

C. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and quality.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
BRIER HILL CLEVELAND COAL.

While different dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at easier prices, adding freight.

Orders all could addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee. jy16-1859dly

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawed or unsawed, to suit customers,

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All coal sold by warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give us a call. We will sell on Clover Leaf, Jones & Popé, Scale Boat Vessel, the best and cheapest Steam and Blacksmith Coal now in the market; being proprietors of an extensive Coal Yard at Cleveland, Ohio, we can deliver from Cleveland, are prepared to sell as low as anybody.

Office of Empire Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Chamberlain and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis. aug26-1859dly

J. E. STEVENS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Hard and Soft Wood Lumber,

RIVER STREET, CORNER OF BIDDLE,

Milwaukee, ... Wisconsin.

ASH, OAK, HICKORY, MAPLE, WALNUT, CHERRY, and WHITE WOOD LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

And all other kinds of

WAGON AND CABINET LUMBER,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

J. BOLBROOK, Agent.

aug23-1859d6m

MILWAUKEE TIMBER YARD.

ONE MILLION FEET.

S. BATCHELDER,

MANUFACTURER OF NORWAY AND White Pine Timber, has established a Yard on River St.—foot of Martin, for the sale of Timber, Norway Pine Piles, and Spars. Every timber furnished to order. jy7-1859dly

Clothing.

CITY CASH STORE.

Clothing at Wholesale and Retail.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Tailors' Trimmings at very low prices for Cash.

JAMES A. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

193 East Water St., Martin's Block,

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

sep18-1859dly

POWDER AND SHOT.

A. H. GARDNER & CO.,

NO. 17 WISCONSIN STREET,

Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

SPORTING AND BLASTING POWDER,

SHOT, LEAD, PERCUSSION CAPS, AND BUFFALO ROBES.

The highest price in cash paid for Shipping Furs.

AGENTS FOR WISCONSIN SHOT CO.

Powder sent in Fire Proof Magazines,—delivered at no cost here, to vessel. Shipped free of expense. A. H. GARDNER. [aug26-1859dly] H. S. POPE.

BLAIR & PERSONS,

156 EAST WATER STREET,

HAVE ON HAND A SPLENDID STOCK of Parian Marble, Terra Cotta and Chinese Vases, Statuettes, Busts, Card Stands, Jewel Stands, Match Boxes, Cologne Pitchers, Tete-a-Tete Setts, &c. Also Rich Bronzes, Lava Goods, Silver Plated Tea Setts, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Knives, Forks, &c. Toy Teasets, Gilt Cups, Decorated Mugs, &c., &c. dec15

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

NOTICE.

THE LATE FIRM OF HENRY J. NAZRO & CO., was dissolved by limitation on the 20th February, 1860. The same business will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of JOHN NAZRO & Co.

Milwaukee, March 1, 1860. JOHN NAZRO. H. J. NAZRO. mar1

JOHN NAZRO & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails,

ROPE & TIN PLATE,

Nazro's Building, 121, 123 & 125 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

TERMS CASH.

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND well selected Stock of Goods and shall be receiving during the season, additions to the same. Having adopted the CASH SYSTEM, we shall sell all Goods, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at the very lowest prices we can afford.

We respectfully call attention to our

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages over any store in the west. Our stock is larger, the assortment more numerous and qualities of goods superior to that usually found in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, or send your orders, and we will endeavor to please you, both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

TINNERS' STOCK.

We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEETIRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place, CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED. Please send in your orders and cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay.

JOHN NAZRO & CO.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

WE HAVE A NEW ARTICLE OF Handsaws and Try-squares, manufactured by a celebrated Eastern manufacturer, which we think will be found useful and convenient, and we shall be pleased to show them to any person giving us a call. JOHN NAZRO & Co.

SHELF BRACKETS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASsortment of fancy Japanned, Bronzed and Ornamental Shelf Brackets, used for putting up shelves. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND Sardine Scissors, Hummingage openers, Corn Screws, Common and Fluted Nut Crackers, Nut Picks, Fine Ivory Handled Table Cutlery of the best make, Pocket Knives, Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Plated Forks, "Rogers Bro. A 1" Stamp, Fine Embroidery Scissors, Common Scissors and Shears, Fine Pocket Cutlery, &c. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

MORTAR HOES.

A FEW OF THE ABOVE ON HAND made expressly for mixing Mortar. JOHN NAZRO & CO.

Milwaukee, March 1st, 1860.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR

Goodrich & Johnson,

216 EAST WATER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

THEY ARE SELLING OFF THEIR ENTIRE Stock of

STOVES, RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, HEATERS, GRATES, TABLE CUTLERY SILVER PLATED WARE, BRITTANIA WARE, PLANISHED & PLAIN TIN WARE, House Furnishing Goods, AT COST FOR CASH.

Now is the time for those who wish to furnish their kitchens, with a new stove, or the one thousand and one little indispensable articles for housekeeping, to come and secure great bargains while they are going.

GOODRICH & JOHNSON,
Je9-1859 dly 216 East Water street, Milwaukee.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Beautiful Assortment

—OF—

IRON FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Hat Stands, Umbrella Stands,
Fire Stands, Fire Setts,
Fire Screens, Blower Stands,
Coal Hods, Coal Vases,
Spittoons, Brackets,
Toilet Ware, Plate Warmers,

ENAMELED PARLOR GRATES

FROM $6,50 TO $65,00, AT

CARLISLE & STAFGHTON'S,
nov8 Seaman's Block, Huron St.

Removed to Market Square.

SMITH & SENTTLEBEN,

PRACTICAL

GAS AND STEAMPIPE FITTERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Brass Cocks, Steam Pipes, Lead Welled Rubber Valves, Gas, Steam and Water Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Guage Cocks, Steam Gauges, Oil Cups, &c. &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

A large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest rates. mar13-1859dly

ISAAC KINGSLEY. ANDREW M. PIERCE.

KINGSLEY & PIERCE,

GAS and STEAM PIPE FITTERS

No. 291 East Water Street,

Opposite Lewis and Retail Dealers in Gas, Steam and Water Cocks, Globe and Check Valves, Gauge Cocks, &c.

Always on hand,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES.

Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest prices. feb16-1859dly

Sewing Machines.

SINGER'S GENUINE

Sewing Machines.

General Depot for the North-West

NO. 17

Newhall House, - - - Milwaukee.

HAS COME! HAS COME! HAS COME! The Good Time has Come: SINGER'S No. 2 Sewing Machine

Can now be had for.....$100
Do. No. 1.....90

For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled Sewing Machine in the World."—*N. Y. Sunday Times.*

Family Sewing Machines from Fifty to Seventy-five Dollars.

"We have tried them in our own families and find them superior to any in use."—*N. Y. Times.*

The New Family Machines, with the IMPROVED HEMMER, turning different width of hem, stitching, gathering, felling and sewing it at the same time. Also, all the Standard Machines at greatly reduced prices, of I. M. SINGER & CO., of New York.

Sterling Point or superior quality Needles, Bobbins, Oil, Silk, and all other articles used in operating Singer's Machines, can be had at this agency. Also, machines repaired at the shortest notice, and skilful operators furnished for machines.

J. R. WILSON,
Agent for I. M. Singer & Co.,
No. 17 Newhall House.
nov18-1859d&wtly

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $50 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, are purchased from the store, requiring no winding of the lower thread. They make the Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by all machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for *one cent an hour.*

A Sewing Machine will be found a particular purpose or $60, fully equal to any sold at $100.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 493 Broadway, N. Y. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.

jy16-1859-2tr2dp J. A. FRENCH, Agent.

CHARLES F. MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF INVISIBLE

WIGS, TOUPEES,

AND

ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c.,

Cor. Biddle and East Water Sts., Mil.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE to call the public attention to his Establishment and Stock, which will be found superior to any in the Western Country. All the great improvements in the construction of WIGS, TOUPEES, BRAIDS, CURLS, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKS, &c., are used by him, particularly by his ventilating works.

WIGS or TOUPEES made to order, with the certainty of a perfect fit by taking the measure as here directed:

No. 1—Round the head.
No. 2—From temple to temple, below the crown.
No. 3—The hair on the forehead to the poll of the head.
No. 4—Ear to ear.

Address,
CHAS. F. MILLER,
Corner E. Water and Biddle Sts., Mil.

oct13-1859y

FILTERS! FILTERS! FILTERS!

KEDZIES RAIN WATER FILTERS just received and for sale at Blair & Personnes stand No. 156 East Water street

NEW FIGS, A LOT OF NEW TURKEY Figs, very handsome, just received and for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water St.

Insurance.

SECURITY.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut;

CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of Hartford, Connecticut;

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Of Hartford, Connecticut;

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York;

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Of New York;

RESOLUTE INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York City;

W. HENRY HOLLAND, Agent.
North-west cor. Main and Wisconsin sts., Mil.
feb18-1859dly

UNITED STATES

MARINE AND FIRE INS. CO.,

Capital $100,000 00—Surplus $15,111 81.

OFFICE—Under MITCHELL'S BANK, corner East Water and Michigan Streets.

MILWAUKEE, - - - - WISCONSIN.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Helfenstein, E. Sanderson,
Samuel Hale, Moses Keeland,
G. P. Dousman, H. L. Palmer,
S. S. Daggett, Daniel Wells, Jr.,
Solomon Adler.

J. A. HELFENSTEIN, President.
G. D. DOUSMAN, Vice President.
W. T. PALMER, Secretary.
S. S. DAGGETT, Treasurer. mar7

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn., on the 2d day of January, 1860.

To the Auditor of the State of Wisconsin:

1st. The name of the Company is the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, and it is located in the city of Hartford, State of Connecticut.

CAPITAL.

2d. Amount of Capital Stock is $300,000
2d. Amount of Capital, actually paid in cash, is $165,025
Amount of Stock Notes endorsed and approved, and otherwise secured by double the amount of the Stock of the Co..... 134,375 300,000

Market value of Stock 105@106.
Dividends paid the last year, 10 per ct. or $30,000.
The amount of gross receipts for the year 1859, for premiums in the State of Wisconsin, is five thousand four hundred and two 79-100 dollars, ($5,402 79.)

ASSETS.

4th. The Assets of the Company are as follws, viz.

	Par Val.	Market Val.	
20 Hartford City 6 per ct Loans	20,000	20,000	
10 Dixie State 6 per ct. Bonds	10,000	10,300	
5 Mich State 6 per ct. Bonds	5,000	5,150	
10 Missouri 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000	5,475	
Amount of State Bonds at			44,925
175 Shares Phœnix Bank Hartford.....	17,500	16,450	
32 Shares Hartford Bank Hartford	3,250	4,320	
101 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Hartford	10,100	11,716	
215 Shares Exchange Bank, Hartford	10,700	11,235	
45 Shares City Bank, Hartford.....	4,500	5,220	
70 Shares Ætna Bank, Hartford.....	7,000	7,630	
135 Shares Merchants' & Manuf. Bank, Hartford	13,500	13,770	
100 Shares Mercantile Bank, Hartford	10,000	10,000	
100 Shares Safety Fund Bank, Boston	10,000	10,300	
50 Shares Maverick B'k, Boston	5,000	5,050	
50 Shares Metropolitan Bank, N. Y.	5,000	5,600	
50 Shares Merchants Bank, New York	2,500	2,675	
250 Shares Phœnix Bank, New York	5,000	5,450	
50 Shares Continental Bank, New York	5,000	5,150	
50 Shares Bank of America, New York.....	5,000	5,600	
Amount of Bank Stocks			131,131 00
100 Shares Hartford & New Haven R. R. Company	10,000	12,400	12,400 00
Amount of bills receivable with collaterals of Bank Stock and Real Estate		4,625 00	
Amount of bills receivable, Stock Notes, endorsed and approved, and also secured by double the amount of Stock of the Company....		134,375 00	139,000 00
Amount of accrued interest on bonds			4,933 98
Amount of cash on hand and in Banks		6,104 77	
Amount of cash in hands of Agents and in transit.....		12,940 24

THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SUNDAY P. M., March 11th, 1860.

SOUND PAYING MOVEMENT IN St. LOUIS.—A meeting of the "solid men" and merchants of St Louis took place in that city on Friday last, for the purpose of establishing the present "currency basis" and returning to the "specie payment" system which a few years ago ruled there. After a full discussion was held on the subject, the following resolutions were passed:

1. *Resolved*, That it is clearly the opinion of the merchants of St. Louis, that a healthy condition of trade demands the return to a specie basis, for the issues and loans rests of the banks of this State.

2. *Resolved*, By the members of the Chamber of Commerce, That they are now, and have always been in favor of a proper system of banking; that they have no liking of hostility, whatever, to any bank or branch bank; but on the contrary desire to see the spirit of the banking system of this State carried out.

3. *Resolved*, That the credit and the character of the State abroad calls loud y for this step.

4 *Resolved*, That, in order to give ample time for banks and the people to prepare for this very desirable change in our financial affairs, we suggest and recommend the 1st day of November next as the most suitable time to put in force any law that may be enacted by the Legislature, looking to the general restoration of a specie basis.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY P. M., March 13th, 1860.

Receipts by Railroad for the 24 hours ending noon to-day include:

Flour, bbls	1,196
Wheat, bus	10,925
Barley, bus	600
Corn, bus	328
Rye, bus	2,000
Timothy, bus	13

The *Home* market was quiet to-day, but firmer. The transactions reported consisted of 200 bbls good country Extra at $5.00.

The tendency in wheat continues upward. To-day there were a few sales of No. 1 on the track at $1,05, but sellers were mostly holding at $1,05¾@1,06. A few hundred bushels of No. 2 sold at $1,03¾ on the track—an advance of ¾ cent. At the close holders asked $1,04 for this quality. The sales embrace 12,000 bus No. 1 in various lots for future delivery at an advance of ¾@¾c on previous prices, two of the closing sales being at $1,10 in store and $1,12½ free on board May 1st.

There was nothing of any account done in coarse grains. Oats are quoted at 32@33c. Barley dull, brewers are not paying outside of 72c for the best samples.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF PORK.—The steamship *Detroit*, amongst other freight had fifteen hundred barrels of pork on her outward trip this evening, shipped by Wm. YOUNG, Esq., of this city, for New York, *via* the Detroit & Milwaukee and Great Western Railways. Thanks to this route we have now an outlet for our Winter and early Spring exports, independent of Chicago, and on equal terms with that city. It now costs no more to ship produce by Railway from Milwaukee to any point East than from Chicago—an advantage we never enjoyed until the completion of the D. & M. Ry.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS AT NEW YORK.—The following statement exhibits the receipts of the articles named at New York, for the week ending March 5th, and since January 1st, and also the exports during the week and since September 1st:

Receipts:	Flour, bus.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.
Week ending March 5	14,915 ...		57,497
Since Jan. 1, 1860.....	177,855	57,922	588,414
Since Aug. 1, 1859	2,240,192	3,465,044	1,002,175
Exports:			
Week ending March 5	1,945	5,300	11,900
Since Sept. 1, 1859	680,035	459,164	73,200

We are indebted to JOHN J. MARVIN, Commission Merchant, 31 Fulton street, New York, for the above information.

BALTIMORE MARKET SATURDAY.—At Baltimore for the week ending Saturday, 5,800 bags Coffee sold at 18@19c, being an advance of ¾c, closing firm, with a stock of only 7,000 bags. The bark Lapwing, just arrived from Rio with a cargo of 2,500 bags, reports a further advance in that market of *one cent* ₩ lb.—The shipments to the United States were light. Flour (at Baltimore) was buoyant, but holders asking $5,37½@5,50 for superfine, which being above the views of buyers, checks business. There was a good demand for provisions, and an improved feeling prevailed. The sales included 1,000 lbs bulk shoulders and sides at 7c and bc; 20,000 do at same; 25,000 do sides at 9c; 40 hhds do at 9¼c; 100 bbls mess pork at $18,00; 50 hhds bacon sides at 10c; 30 hhds of shoulders and sides in irregular packages at 7¾c and 9¼c, and 300 tres western lead lard at 11c. Bulk meats were quoted, at close, at 7@8c for shoulders and sides. The seed market was steady, with sales 400 bus good to prime clover, at $6,50@6,75 ₩ bus, (weight); Timothy firm at $2,50, with sales 100 bus. Nothing done in sugar, rice or molasses. Whiskey dull and nominal at 23½c for Ohio.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.—The receipts of the articles named, at Chicago yesterday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	965
Wheat, bus	17,941
Corn, bus	26,955
Oats, bus	6,005
Barley, bus	4,000
Rye, bus	1,000

The *Press & Tribune* publishes the following report of the stock of flour and grain in store at Chicago on the 10th as compared with the corresponding dates in 1859 and 1858:

	March 10, 1860.	March 11, 1859.	Mar. 12, 1858.
Flour, bbls	20,000	20,000	20,000
Wheat, bus	422,196	756,196	1,483,502
Corn, bus	754,600	32,272	15,010
Oats, bus	144,238	122,706	97,516
Rye, bus	4,189	129	...
Barley, bus	17,926	67,209	59,858
Total grain, bus	1,343,473	777,908	1,629,506

The same paper says of the condition of the markets there yesterday:

The flour market to-day was quiet and steady. The offerings were much larger than during several days, the bulging in which were about 2,500 bbls Milwaukee brands. The demand was not heavy, but holders were somewhat firm; though towards the close, on account of a decline in wheat, they showed more anxiety to sell. About 1,000 bbls in all changed hands, mostly from the Board, at $5,25@5,30 for common to fair spring extra; $5,30 for good do; $5,35 for red winter extra. The wheat market, under an increase in the receipts, was dull, and we have to note a decline of 1@1½c, with sales at $1,04@1,06¾ for No 2 and receipts, and $1,06 for new No 2 spring in store. The shipping demand was not active, and lots on track more difficult to sell—$1,06@1,13 being the range for common to prime. In the afternoon the market was nearly nominal, and drooping. Corn was also dull and a shade lower. Seven or eight boat loads were received by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but they were nearly all sold to fill previous contracts, and only one lot of 1,500 bus inferior corn was sold at 46c afloat. The transactions were unusually light, old receipts being in limited request with sales at 44¾@44¾c for No. 2, and new receipts of the same grade at 41¾@42c—closing at the inside quotations. The receipts of oats were more liberal and the market declined 1@2c—sales ranging from 26@27 for No. 2 delivered at cars, and 24c for new receipts No. 2 in store. Rye was easier, but without any decline.—Barley dull and 5c lower, the demand being light and the offerings large—with sales of No. 1 at 68c delivered. Timothy seed was in good demand and firm at $2,50 for prime. One lot of extra was sold at $2,55.—Several very large lots of Hungarian grass in better request, with more liberal sales at 75@80c. There is some inquiry for Millet seed with but little offering.—The stock of highwines on the market was heavier to-day and tendency was slightly downward, with limited sales at 20c. Alcohol, 41@42c. Provisions are dull, and some pork sold at a decline of 25c—2,000 bbls Milwaukee packed being sold at $16,50 delivered there. The supply for bulk meats is light, and although the stock is by no means heavy, yet country lots pressed on the market have to suffer a decline To-day 10,000 bbls country shoulders were sold at $5,15 packed. Lard and ballast.

There is considerable inquiry for vessels to carry corn. Shippers offer freely 8c to Buffalo and 18c to Oswego; but vessel owners and agents refuse to charter at less than 10c to Buffalo and 14c to Oswego.

CINCINNATI PROVISION AND PRODUCE MARKET.—Receipts at Cincinnati on Saturday, as published in the Gazette, were:

Flour, bbls	2,165
Corn, bus	4,900
Wheat, bus	1,200
Oats, bus	800
Rye, bush	561
Bbl. Kegs	25
Pork and bacon, hhds	15
" " tcs	7
" " Pcs	208,573
" " bbls	1

The *Gazette* of yesterday thus refers to the market:

There was a fair demand for bulk meats on Saturday, with sales of about a million lbs at 6¾c for shoulders, and 9½@9¾c for sides, the latter for heavy, included in the sales were 150,000 lbs shoulders, sold after Change, at 6¾c. Bacon and pork were neglected, and we did not hear of a sale. The former may be quoted at 7¾@8¼c for shoulders and sides, and the latter at $17,50@17,87½ for mess. Lard was held firmly by best sales were tight. Barrel, though held in some cases at 10½c, is obtainable at at 10¼@10¾c. Flour, though less active, was firm at the advance previously established, closing at $5,60@5,65 for superfine. There was a good demand for whisky at 20c. The feature of the grocery market was an excitement with reference to Coffee. Late advices from Rio strengthened the views of dealers on the sunboard, and the article was secure at New York, Saturday, closing at 13@13¾c for fair to prime Rio. In our market 13¾@13¾c was the range, and at these figures there was disposition to sell freely. Prices are now at a point that will reduce the consumption largely. This is an important point that cannot be safely overlooked by operators. Sugar sold all the way from 7 to 9c. Almost 900 hhds were taken for the North at 7@7¾c, for common to, indicating a decline. Molasses dull at 40@41 In the grain market there was no change worthy of special notice.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, MARCH 10TH.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says, in reviewing the market for the week:

The flour market to-day was quiet and steady. The offerings were much larger than during several days, the bulging in which were about 2,500 bbls Milwaukee brands. The demand was not heavy, but holders were somewhat firm; though towards the close, on account of a decline in wheat, they showed more anxiety to sell. About 1,000 bbls in all changed hands, mostly from the Board, at $5,25@5,30 for common to fair spring extra; $5,30 for good do; $5,35 for red winter extra. The wheat market, under an increase in the receipts, was dull, and we have to note a decline of 1@1½c, with sales at $1,04@1,06¾ for No 2 and receipts, and $1,06 for new No 2 spring in store. The shipping demand was not active, and lots on track more difficult to sell—$1,06@1,13 being the range for common to prime. In the afternoon the market was nearly nominal, and drooping. Corn was also dull and a shade lower. Seven or eight boat loads were received by the Illinois and Michigan Canal, but they were nearly all sold to fill previous contracts, and only one lot of 1,500 bus inferior corn was sold at 46c afloat. The transactions were unusually light, old receipts being in limited request with sales at 44¾@44¾c for No. 2, and new receipts of the same grade at 41¾@42c—closing at the inside quotations. The receipts of oats were more liberal and the market declined 1@2c—sales ranging from 26@27 for No. 2 delivered at cars, and 24c for new receipts No. 2 in store. Rye was easier, but without any decline.—Barley dull and 5c lower, the demand being light and the offerings large—with sales of No. 1 at 68c delivered. Timothy seed was in good demand and firm at $2,50 for prime. One lot of extra was sold at $2,55.—Several very large lots of Hungarian grass in better request, with more liberal sales at 75@80c. There is some inquiry for Millet seed with but little offering.—The stock of highwines on the market was heavier to-day and tendency was slightly downward, with limited sales at 20c. Alcohol, 41@42c. Provisions are dull, and some pork sold at a decline of 25c—2,000 bbls Milwaukee packed being sold at $16,50 delivered there. The supply for bulk meats is light, and although the stock is by no means heavy, yet country lots pressed on the market have to suffer a decline To-day 10,000 bbls country shoulders were sold at $5,15 packed. Lard and ballast.

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ST. LOUIS MARKET, MARCH 10TH.—The St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says, in reviewing the market for the week:

The trade in Flour has been active at $3,75@4,75 for city superfine to extra, and $5,40@5,6 for country superfine, with light stocks of both. The millers sell about as fast as they manufacture it. A round lot of city superfine floor was sold to-day, to be delivered by the 1st of May, but the price was not made public.

Wheat has advanced fully 5c per bushel in the past three days, and that market was very stiff to-day; but none of choice lots were on private terms, so that we are without quotations.

Corn continues in good demand, but prices were in favor of buyers to-day. Other grain steady.

The *Democrat* reports the transactions on Saturday as follows:

FLOUR—No prices transpired. We quote city superfine at $5. Sale of 150 bbls country double extra on private terms, and 1,000 bbls city superfine for May delivery, on private terms.

CORN—A fair business was done, prices remaining about as yesterday. Sales of 2,562 sks mixed, in lots, at 39@39½c; 561 sks do at 35c delivered; 400 sks yellow at 39c; 1,200 sks yellow and white, and mixed at 36c; also one mixed in old sacks at 39c; 250 sks mixed white at 37c; 1,261 sks white at 36@36½c delivered.

OATS—Market steady; sales of 669 sks in lots at 32@33½c; 200 sks in lots at 35c, and 350 sks choice white at 36c.

BARLEY—Sales of 137 sks fall at $1; 170 bus at $1.10, and 600 sks spring at 90c, including sacks.

RYE—A lot of 200 sks sold at 80c, including sacks.

POTS—Sales of 250 bbls mess to arrive, and 195 bbls mess here at $17; 171 bbls M O at $16,50, and 95 bbls M O to arrive at $16.

BULK MEAT—Sales of 100,000 lbs shoulders and hams in dry salt at 6c and 8c, and 56 half casks rough cut shoulders at 6½c per lb.

BACON—No sales reported, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

LARD—The only sale reported was 131 kegs at 11¾c; the demand is good and holders are firmer; 10½@11¾c could probably be had for prime in large packages.

POTATOES—Demand fair, with sales of 91 sacks poor mixed at 35c; 50 sks mixed at 60c, 25 sks Pinkeyes at 65c; 26 sacks do at 70c, and 175 sacks Neshannocks at 75c.

BRAN—Sales of 500 at $1,23¾c, including bags.

HAY—Sales of 50 bales at 90c, and 40 bales at 95c per cwt.

HIDES—Sales of dry flints at 14¾, 14¾ and 14¾c; 840 at 14¾c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, MARCH 10TH.—COTTON—Sales 500 bales at 10¾@11c for middling. Sales of the week 5,000 bales; receipts for the same time 26,500 bls, against 86,000 bales for the same week last year; exports for the week 90,000 bales, and total export to date 417,138 bales; receipts at this port ahead of last year 375,000 bales; do at all Southern ports 626,000 bales; stock now in this port 290,500 bales.

GROCERIES—Molasses dull at 34@35c. Coffee firm at 12¾@13c for prime Rio. Sales of the week 5,000 bags, stock now in port 80,500 bags, against 30,000 last year.

Sterling exchange quotes at $1,08@1,08¾. Sight drafts on New York at par to ¾c premium.

PHILADELPHIA SEED MARKET.—The Philadelphia *Gazette* of saturday, says:

The demand for clover seed has fallen off, but some 2,000 bus have been taken, in lots, at from $4,25 to $4,75 for common to good and prime quality, mostly at $4,50@4,62½ ₩ bus, including some from second hands at 7@7½c ₩ lb. Timothy is selling at $2,37½@2,50, and in lots, from store, at $2,50@2,62½ ₩ bus. Domestic Flax seed comes in slowly, and commands $1,60 ₩ bus.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 13—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,196 bbls. We report the market quiet but firm, with a tendency to higher prices. Sales 250 bbls "Hiawatha" Spring Extra at $5,00.

WHEAT—Receipts 10,253 bus. The market closed very firm, sellers holding at an advance of ¾@1c.—Sales: 300 bus No. 2 on the track at $1,03¾, 2,950 bus No. 1 in lots on the track and in store at $1,05; 900 bus do delivered at $1,06; 2,000 bus. do in store May 1st $1,10; and the same quantity at $1,12½ f.o.b. May 1st; 725 bus by sample, something better than No. 1, at $1,08; 90 bags Club delivered at $1,10; 1,000 bus Extra and Club at $1,12½ delivered at the Mills.

OATS—No receipts. Market quiet, but firm at 32@33c in store and delivered.

CORN—Receipts 329 bus. Sales 100 bus Shelled at 52c.

BARLEY—Receipts 669 bushels. Sales 62 bags Extra at 72½c.

RYE—Scarce and higher. Sales 10 sacks at $1,06.

RYE FLOUR—Selling at $4,00 ₩ bbl for good qualities

GRASS SEED—Steady at $2,50@2,75. Sales 40 bus Timothy at $2,65.

MISC. ITEMS—We note a sale of 10 tons middlings at $18@16—the latter figure for a car load delivered.

POTATOES—Plenty; selling from wagons at 40@50c.

EGGS—9@11c by the bbl.

HIDES—Green, 6¾@7c; green salted 7@7½c; dry salted 12@13c; dry flint 14c.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales 3 hogs averaging 185 lbs. at $6,12½, 5 hogs averaging 294 lbs at $7,00.

BROOMSTICKS—Firm at 20½@21c.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—March 13.—251 bbls flour, 1,345 bus wheat, 154 bus potatoes, 829 bus corn, 13 hides, 5 doz eggs, 3,365 lbs sundries, 75 do poultry, 1,141 do butter, 2,000 do rags.

RECEIVED BY M. W. & P. V. R. R.—March 13.—2,930 bus wheat, 40 bbls flour, 86 bus barley, 1,033 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & MINN. R. R.—March 13.—687 bbls flour, 2,090 bus wheat, 205 do barley, 5 d hogs, 960 lbs butter, 10,011 do sundries.

RECEIVED BY MIL. & HOR. R. R.—March 13.—3,227 bus wheat, 239 bbls flour, 815 bus barley, 5 bales hops.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 13—8 P. M.

FLOUR—The demand is moderate and holders of extra state unable to obtain a decline. Receipts under rail freight. Sales 11,200 bbls at 5,30@5,40 for superfine state; 5,50@5,60 extra state; 5,30@5,40 for western; 5,50@5,70 for common to good extra western; 5,60@6,25 for shipping brands, round hoop Ohio; market closing quiet. Canadian flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 300 bbls at 5,50@7,25, common to choice extra. Rye flour steady; Sales small at 4,70@4,80 for common to choice super. Corn meal more active. Sales 1000 bbls Jersey at 3,90@3,95, part to arrive. Buckwheat flour, in fair request at 1,75@1,87½ per cwt.

WHEAT—The full prices asked by holders materially checking the demand, at the close the market exhibited a buoyant aspect. Sales 7,000 bus strictly prime red Va. at 1,50; 900 bus Mich at 1,50; 2,000 choice Milwaukee Club at 1,50.

RYE—Shade higher. Prime parcels held at 87@88c, with buyers at 86½. Sales 3000 bus inferior at 83 afloat.

BARLEY—Pretty firmly held, with a moderate demand. Sales of 7,500 bus prime four-rowed State at 81¾@82c, delivered.

CORN—Dull and rather easier; Sales 9,000 bus at 73@ 80c for inferior to prime white and yellow; 73c for western mixed.

OATS—In moderate request; 33½@33 for western, Canadian and state.

WHISKEY—Market lower. Sales 1,100 bbls at 22½c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged. Sales 80,000 lbs domestic fleece at 38@62.

PORK—Depressed, dull and closed firm with a moderate demand; sales 2,500 bbls at 16,00@15,18½ for new mess; 17,25 for old do; 12,50 for old prime, 14,50 for new do; 17,50 for mess; 16,00@16,50 for western prime; 18,25@17,00 for city do.

BEEF—Without change to note with a moderate demand, sales 400 bbls at 4,25@4,50 for c prime; 5,25@ 5,50 for c mess; 9@10,50 for repacked mess; 11,50@12,50 for extra mess. Beef hams without change to note; sales 125 bbls at 18,75. Prime mess held at 18,00.—Prime mess nominal at $16@19; India mess held at 19,00.

CUT MEATS—Moderate request at unchanged prices; sales 200 packages at 7@7½c for shoulder; 9¼@9¾ for hams.

BACON—Steady and unshanged; sales 700 bxs Cumb middles on p. t.

LARD—Dull and heavy. Sales 25 bbls at 10¾@11.

BUTTER—11@14 for Ohio; 14@20 for State.

CHEESE—In fair request at 11@13.

SUGARS—½c better with a brisk demand. Sales 900 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7¾c; 350 hhds N. O. at 5¾@7¾.

COFFEE—Rio very firm with a stock of 4000 bags on the market; sales are reported of 450 Rio at 18¾, other description unchanged; sales 140 bags Maracaibo at 19¾, 170 bags Jamaica at 18@14¾.

STOCKS—2d Board dull and rather easier; Chi & R I 63¾; Ill C 61¾; Panama 103½; M C 39¾; C & T 90¾; M S & N I 60; Hudson 89 ¾; Harlem 1st bonds 96; Hudson 2d bonds 85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[Per North America.]

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour dull, 28s6d@32s. Wheat red 9d@10s6d and white 10s6d@11s. Corn dull at 38s@38s6d.

Provisions—Market generally steady. R. S. & Co., quote Beef and Pork steady. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard firm at 60s@60s6d for choice. Tallow quiet but steady.

Produce—Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice quiet.—Rosin steady though dull. Turpentine, 33s6d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm and a partial sight advance established. Tea an average business. Rice firm and holders demanding an advance. Tallow in good demand. Linseed Oil 27s3d@27s6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Unchanged. Consols closed on Tuesday, 96¾, at 94¾@94¾ for money and account. American securities—sales had been made at London of U. S. 5's of 92; I. C. Shares 45@48; discount do 7/8 at 80¾@80¾.

Latest, via Queenstown, Thursday P. M.—Cotton—sales to-day 5,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for speculation and for export; market closes dull and the inferior qualities are slightly lower than on Wednesday.

Breadstuffs steady.

Provisions quiet.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, March 12, 1860.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 23 passengers, 21 tons sudze, 148 pkgs furniture, 28 chests tea, 13 hhds tobacco, 9 bbls molasses, 33 cases hats, 125 bxs raisins, 22 rolls carpet, 10 bbls flour, 26 coils rope.

CLEARED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven.

Steamer Gazelle, Two Rivers, 18 tons mdse, 50 bbls flour, 25 bbls Pork, 23 do whisky, 850 hides, 25 kegs nails.

Ocean Steamers to Arrive.

Steamers' names.	Date of departure.	Port of departure.	Port of arrival.
AUSTRALASIAN	Feb. 29	Liverpool	New York
CIRCASSIAN	Mch. 8	Galway	New York

TO SAIL.

AFRICA	Mh. 14	New York...Liverpool
AMERICA	Mh. 21	Liverpool ....Boston
AUSTRALASIAN	Mh. 31	New York...Liverpool

MARINE ITEMS.

TUESDAY, P. M.

NAVIGATION is now fully resumed on the Lake. Indeed, so far as the Milwaukee harbor is concerned, winter presents no barrier to navigation here. Every harbor on both sides of the Lake is now free from ice and the Green Bay propeller will doubtless soon make her exit from that frigid locality. How long we shall have to await the opening of the Straits for the resumption of communication with the Lower Lakes, is a matter of some doubt. The ice is unusually thick, but with the continuance of the unexpectedly mild weather we have had for the last three weeks, and are still enjoying, it is hardly probable that the predictions of their not being open before the 1st of May, will be verified. Last year the first vessel passed through the Straits on the 2nd of April, forcing her way through the ice with much difficulty.

THE steamer *Gazelle* sailed for Two Rivers this morning taking out a considerable quantity of miscellaneous freight for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, &c. She will get back so as to leave here at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning for Chicago. Also amongst the clearances was the schooner *Jo Villas*, for Manitowoc.

THE OFFICERS of the steamship *Detroit* describe the gale of Sunday night as one of the most terrific they ever experienced. Some idea of its violence may be formed from the fact that it took the *Detroit* ten hours to cross the Lake in the storm—a journey she performs in ordinary weather in five and a half to six hours.—The men on watch found it necessary to hold fast with both hands a good part of the time to keep themselves from being swept overboard. With full confidence in the capacity of his good ship, Capt. MCBRIDE pursued his way without hesitation against the wind and waves, landing his passengers safe and sound, in good time, at Grand Haven, despite one of the worst gales that has ever been known on this Lake. Were he as well acquainted with the good qualities of his vessel on a similar occasion last Fall, the opponents of the route would have been deprived of some of their most serviceable ammunition.

BOATS STARTING.—The *Grey Eagle* was to leave Dunleith this morning, and may be expected here tonight or in the morning. Daily connection of the cars with other boats will probably follow. The *Pembina* was to start from St. Louis, in the Consolidated Line, last Thursday. The *Canada* was to have left on Friday. It is not certain whether these boats will go up to the Lake, this trip for sure. They took freight only for Dunleith.—*La Crosse Union*, 13th.

The Albany *Statesman* of Friday says:

The propeller Henry Andrews, which arrived here yesterday morning, left last evening for New York, with the barge Plymouth in tow. The two vessels had on board 1,800 barrels of flour and 2,800 barrels of provisions. The steamer Syracuse left New York with a tow for this city last night, and will leave this city with another tow to-morrow night. The steamboats are now making regular trips.

RIVER NEWS.—The La Crosse *Union* states that the Mississippi is clear of ice some ten miles below Lake Pepin.

The *Milwaukee, Northern Belle* and *Ocean Wave* will form the line of packets between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul, to connect with the Railroads at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse.

The steamer *Transit*, which has been lying at La Crosse the past winter, was sold on the 7th inst., to Messrs. HOLBROOK & JOHNSON, who intend to fit it up and run between Winona and points below. Both of the gentlemen have had experience in steamboating, and no doubt will have a profitable season's business.

THE ST. PAUL PIONEER states that BURBANK & Co. have made arrangements with Capt. SAMUEL PAINTER, long in the employ of the Galena and Minnesota Packet Company, and whose reputation as an efficient steamboat man stands No. 1, to run the *Anson Northrup* during the present season of navigation on Red River. Capt. PAINTER will proceed as soon as practicable to Red River, and will have the *Northrup* in full repair by the opening of navigation.

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

CARLOS GLIDDEN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Cott's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, third floor. jan12dasly

A. H. PARRISH. A. ROSENTHAL.

PARRISH & ROSENTHAL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, 219 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec23 1y dly

HENRY S. LEE. MASON G. SMITH.

LEE & SMITH,

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CARPENTER & GRIDLEY.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT Law. Office, No. 5 Martin's Block, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. jy15 dasly

CARY & PRATT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS. OFFICE IN "LAW BUILDINGS," NO. 21 Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wis. JOHN W. CARY. [jy12 dlsly] WALLACE PRATT.

LAW AND ABSTRACT OFFICE.

JOHN G. TOWNSEND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, and U. S. Commissioner, No. 219 East Water street. Abstracts and Certificates of Titles furnished.

☞ Charges reasonable. ja21 dly d3m

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TERMS: PER QUARTER OF THIRTEEN weeks, twice a week, $20.00; Per quarter of thirteen weeks, once a week, $12.50. Orders may be left at Mr. Hempstead's Music Store, or at the office of the Sentinel, and with the subscriber, No. 327 Third Street, opposite the LaCrosse R. R. depot. dec19 dly E. SCHUFFNEWSKY.

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

Fall--136 East Water Street--1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE DAILY RECEIVING direct from the manufacturers, additions to their stock, and with

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Keep it the most full and complete in the market. We keep our prices uniformly at the bottom of the market, and offer inducements to those who call, so that we have the facilities, as well as the disposition to please all who will give us a trial.

In our stock may be found at all times every description of

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All styles of Harness, Collars, Blankets, Whips, Bells, Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags.

All the above and many goods not mentioned we offer of many styles and qualities, and always at the lowest prices in the West.

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fe13 19 dawly GEO. DYER & CO.

COACH & SADDLERY HARDWARE

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WE HAVE NOW NOW IN STORE A very large and complete assortment of

Coach and Saddlery Hardware,

To which we would invite the attention of purchasers. In the stock can be found every article required by the manufacturer, consisting in part of

Common and Fancy Hames;
Patent Gig and Seld-Adjusting Trees;
Collars of every variety;
Patent and Enameled Leather;
Damasks, Laces, Silks, Fringes, &c.;
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Springs, Axles and Malleable Iron;
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, &c.

As we confine ourselves exclusively to the sale of Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, and receive our goods direct from the manufacturers, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade and the manufacturer unsurpassed by any other house in the West.

A call is respectfully solicited at

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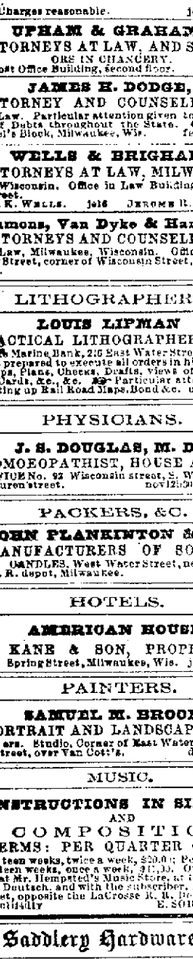
Pork and Beef Packers.



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JUST FROM SMOKE HOUSE, A FINE lot of sugar-cured hams and dried beef for sale by LAYTON & PLANKINTON. jun10

EDWARD RODDIS,

WEST WATER STREET, HAS CONSTANTLY in store, for sale—

Mess Pork.
Mess Beef
Lead Lard, in bbls and half bbls:
Bacon, Green and Smoke-cured:
Smoked Sugar Cured Hams:
Smoked Sugar Cured Shoulders:
Soap, Candles, Tallow, &c., &c.

d19

NEW BOOKS

Added to the Library of the Young Men's Association.

NARRATIVE OF THE DISCOVERY of the Fate of Sir John Franklin; by Capt. McClintock. 2. The Irish Pioneers and Books About Them. 3. Humboldt, Edited by Bayard Taylor. 4. The Professor at the Breakfast Table: by Dr. Holmes. 5. Over land Journeys to California: by Horace Greeley. 6. Beulah; by Miss A. J. Evans. 7. Life of Capt. John Brown, by Jas. Redpath. 8. The Immortal Seven: by H. A. Helper. 9. Lecture son slavery; by Dr. W. A. Smith. 10. The Boy Tar: by Capt. Mayne Reid. 11. Anne Chester: by Fanny Fairlie. 12. Life of Thomas Jefferson: by H. S. Randall, L. L. D. 13. A Tale of Two Cities; by Chas. Dickens. 13. The Queen of Hearts; by Wilkie Collins. 14. The Four Georges: by B. M. Smucker. 15. The Martyrs, from the French of Chateaubriand. 16. Benton's Abridgement of Congressional Debates, Vol. XII. 17. Browning's Poems.

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